

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 2211.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1870.

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THREEPENCE
Stamped Edition, 4d.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
South Kensington, W.
Mr. WILLIAM PAUL'S SHOW OF HYACINTHS and SPRING FLOWERS from the 16th, and Daily till the 23rd.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.
SPRING FLOWERS—First Exhibition, March 30 and 31;
EXHIBITIONS OF PLANTS, FLOWERS, FRUIT, and SPECIAL
WORKS OF ART—May 29, 30, June 23, 24, July 6 and 7.
Tickets and Schedules of Prizes are now being issued.
AMERICAN PLANTS—June 1 to 14.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND—AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.
The Examination of Candidates for the Society's Prizes will take place in the week commencing TUESDAY, April 26, 1870. The age of Candidates must not be above 21 years on the 31st of March. Copies of the Form required to be sent in by the 31st of March may be had on application.
H. M. JENKINS, Sec.
12, Hanover-square, London, W.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, ALBEMARLE-STREET, W.
Professor Rolleston, M.D. F.R.S.—Four Lectures 'On Deductions from the Comparative Anatomy of the Nervous System.' Commencing on TUESDAY NEXT, March 15th.
Joseph Norman Lockyer, Esq. F.R.S.—Four Lectures 'On the Sun.' Commencing on SATURDAY NEXT, March 19th.
Subscription to each of these Courses Half-a-Guinea; to all the Courses of Lectures, Two Guineas.
March 12, 1870. H. BENCE JONES, Hon. Sec.

LONDON INSTITUTION, FINSBURY CIRCUS.
Notice is hereby given, that at the Fourth Soirée, on WEDNESDAY, March 16th, a Lecture 'On Ancient Arms and Armour,' will be delivered by J. G. Waller, Esq.
The Soirée will commence at Half-past Six. The Lecture at Eight.
By order, THOMAS PIPER, Hon. Sec.
London Institution, March 12, 1870.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.—Subscription One Guinea.—Prizeholders select from the Public Exhibitions. Every Subscriber has a chance of a valuable prize, and, in addition, receives a Volume of 20 Illustrations of 'Hereward the Wake,' by the Rev. Chas. Kingsley, engraved by C. G. Lewis, from the original drawings by H. C. Selous. The Book is now on delivery to Subscribers. SUBSCRIPTION LIST CLOSING 31st inst.
LEWIS COCKOC, Hon. Sec.
EDMUND E. ANTHOBS, Sec.
444, West Strand, Mar. 1, 1870.

ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.
For the Relief of Distressed Artists, their Widows and Orphans.
THE FIFTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER, in aid of the Funds of this Institution, will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, St. James's, on SATURDAY, the 7th of May.
His Grace the Duke of ARGYLL in the Chair.
A List of Stewards will shortly be announced.
JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS, R.A., Hon. Sec.
FREDERICK W. MAYNARD, Assistant-Secretary.
24, Old Bond-street, W.

EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS—ROYAL MANCHESTER INSTITUTION.
In order to afford a more special recognition of the claims of Water-Colour Art than is possible at the General Annual Exhibition, in the Autumn, the Council have again determined to open an EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, on APRIL 15th, NEXT, and the opportunity of exhibiting will not be confined to Artists and to Private Individuals, but will be extended to the Trade generally. The Exhibition will continue open until the middle of June, and Drawings will be received under Regulations stated in the usual printed Circular, which may be had on application. Drawings should be forwarded so as to arrive not later than March 25. Parties willing to contribute are requested to communicate particulars to the SECRETARY as early as possible, as it is desirable to ascertain the extent of the proposed Exhibition, and what space will be required.
HENRY M. OMEROD, Hon. Sec.
March, 1870.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON,
4, ST. MARTIN'S PLACE, Trafalgar-square, TUESDAY, 15th inst. at 8 P.M.
Papers to be read:—1. 'On the Strange Peculiarities observed by a Religious Sect of Moscovites, called Scopites,' by Dr. Kopenicky and Dr. Bernard Davis, F.R.S.—2. 'Phallic Worship,' by Mr. Hodder M. Westropp.—3. 'Cousanguineous Marriages,' by Mr. George C. Thompson.
J. FRED. COLLINGWOOD, Secretary.

MASONIC ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.
BRO. H. W. HEMSWORTH will deliver a Lecture 'ON UNIFORMITY OF RITUAL,' at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, W.C. on FRIDAY, March 18th, 1870, at Eight p.m.
Office, 106, Great Russell-street, W.C.
HYDE PULLEN, Hon. Sec.
BLOOMSBURY, LONDON, W.C.
W. T. MARCHANT, Sec.
No one under the Degree of a Master Mason can be admitted.

DULWICH COLLEGE.—The Next Examination for Admission to the UPPER SCHOOL will be held at the College on SATURDAY, March 19th, at 10 o'clock. Scholarships tenable at the College, and Exhibitions for Students of any Profession, or of the Fine Arts, have recently been established. For particulars of the Examination, Subjects of Instruction, Terms for Day Boys and Boarders, &c., apply to the School Secretary, Dulwich College, S.E.

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ITALIAN OPERA,
THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.
SEASON 1870.
Full particulars will be duly announced.

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The NEXT TERM will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, MAY 4th.

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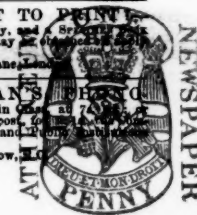
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LITERATURE

Memorials of the Life and Character of Lady Osborne, and some of her Friends. Edited by her Daughter, Mrs. Osborne. 2 vols. (Dublin, Hodges, Foster & Co.)

PERHAPS we shall at once give the reader the best idea of who Lady Osborne was by saying that she was Mr. Bernal Osborne's mother-in-law. "Her maiden name," says the editor, "was the commonest of all, Smith," and she was daughter of an officer of Marines. Sir Thomas Osborne, an Irish baronet, of large estate and advanced years, fell in love with her from seeing her in a circulating library at Brighton. She married at twenty, and at twenty-five was left a widow with two children, a son and a daughter. In a few years the boy died, and Lady Osborne was overwhelmed with grief. Up to this time her life had been that of the wife and the widow of a man of large fortune, and she had enjoyed as much gaiety as was compatible with Sir T. Osborne's taste for a country life; but sorrow for the death of her son turned her thoughts to serious subjects. Unfortunately for herself, she took a gloomy and ascetic view of religion, fell into the company of Evangelical clergy, and became a member of what is so unfortunately called "the religious world." While the reader of these volumes will respect her sincerity, he will deplore the want of charity to her opponents which Lady Osborne displays.

She failed to see that the hearts of the people of Ireland can never be won by abusing the religion for which they have endured so much, and the clergy who for three centuries have been their leaders. In her eyes the parish priest is the servant of Antichrist—the obstacle to civilization; and in her indignation at the errors of which in her opinion he is the advocate, she overlooks the good of which he is the moving power. One reason why the Roman Catholic rectors and vicars in Ireland have not as high a position as Anglican clergymen have in England is, that the Irish gentry, being for the most part Protestant, have rarely or never admitted the priest of the parish to their tables: but Lady Osborne had no idea of civilizing the people by adding to the cultivation of those who have most influence over them; and whenever she mentions a Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, it is to revile him:—

"It is a great trial to me that my own footman refuses to join in my family worship as an unholy thing. That the man who eats of my bread, looks upon me, who really feel an anxiety to save my own soul and the souls of others, as a heretic, sinking into perdition."

But though Lady Osborne cannot bear to think that her footman should have doubts as to her salvation, she has no hesitation whatever in condemning him. At the foot of the very same page she says—

"A Protestant is within reach of the means of grace; humanly speaking, a Roman Catholic is not; he excludes the Bible, and is excluded from its doctrines; consequently, to him the God of the Bible must be unknown. Were I to yield to the natural feelings of my soul I should not only exclude the Papists from Parliament, but I should turn them out of my establishment and my employment, but Christianity has forbidden me. I dare not do what nature prompts; they hang about

me as a trial, and though a something within me enjoys every movement that tends to depress them, religious principle obliges me to repress these feelings, but they are ever rising."

Newtown Anner, the seat of the Osborne family, is situated on the southern edge of the county of Tipperary, not far from the town of Clonmel. Sir T. Osborne was the descendant of one of those English adventurers who, in the reign of Elizabeth, received grants of land in Munster. The peasantry to this day recollect these confiscations, and cherish the hope of regaining those lands which the tribes of their ancestors possessed; and these traditions, especially in troubled times, have been the cause of ill-feeling on both sides. But Sir Thomas Osborne did not share in this disadvantage; for his ancestor having married a daughter of the dispossessed chieftain of the Magraths, the country-folk regarded his family as of their own race and as the legitimate successors of the ancient owners. With this advantage, the extent of which can hardly be appreciated in England, added to the influence which beauty has everywhere, Lady Osborne might have attained almost unlimited influence over the people around her, if she had not unfortunately considered that a difference in religion cut her off from all sympathy with them:—

"I scarcely ever stir from home; have grown quite negligent in my visits to the poor; quieting my conscience with the assertion that nothing could be done for Roman Catholics. . . . Poor — is almost gone; her mind is in somewhat a better state; she talks of trust in her Saviour, but does not seem to have clear ideas of her own unworthiness, no sense of penitence for her past sins: her neglect of her children's religion, her having married her daughter to a Roman Catholic. . . . You have no conception how morally ignorant they are, with no religious instruction, Latin prayers, no Bible, no sermons preached, except in Lent, and then chiefly in abuse of Protestants."

Her good looks had raised Lady Osborne to a place of power over the peasantry of her district: her good looks would have gone a long way to give her almost the authority of a queen; but these extracts show how little she really knew of the people around her. She may have entered their cabins, but she never won their hearts. Her observation on the style of sermon preached in Roman Catholic chapels is unjust. Any traveller who can find room inside the chapel of a country place in Ireland—for they are filled to overflowing—will be astonished at the practical character of the priest's discourse. The denunciation of any misdeed committed in the parish during the week, the exposition of some doctrine to be believed or rule of life to be followed, or, perhaps, forcible words on the subject of a coming election,—these are the usual topics of a country sermon in a Roman Catholic chapel in Ireland. If he wishes for polemics, if he desires to hear other religions abused, the stranger must go to the Protestant church. There, on forty Sundays out of the fifty-two, he will hear the doctrines which are held by Ireland at large cordially abused. The peasantry of Ireland are by no means intolerant. They never hate people merely because they differ from them in religion, they almost invariably distinguish between the man and his creed.

The treatment of Bedell during the excitement of 1641; the alliance between the Presbyterians and the Roman Catholics in the

Rebellion of 1798; the kindly feeling with which the Protestant clergy are regarded in most parts, and the total absence of religious strife between farmers, where neither squire nor parson stirs up disputes, are proofs of the tolerant disposition of the Irish. Lady Osborne mentions the distribution and acceptance of Bibles in the Irish tongue; and she seems to think that this was a sign that the country people were inclined to adopt Protestantism; but this is a mistake. The chief reason that the Gaelic version of the Scriptures was at one time a good deal read by the peasantry was, that they were delighted to behold in print the ancient language of their country. It had been proscribed by Act of Parliament, and to see a book in the Irish tongue came as a ray of returning liberty to their hearts.

The most cheerful part of the book is the beginning of the first volume, which contains Lady Osborne's letters just after her marriage and before the time of her sorrows.

This anecdote is characteristic of Ireland:—

"I have not yet done with our perils, after having brought the carriage safely over the narrow rough roads of South Wales, on the fine broad road between Dunmore and Waterford the spokes of the wheels were split, in consequence of the driver running a race with one of Bianconi's cars. They persisted in spite of our screams and entreaties to stop, the driver crossing to intercept the car, to the extreme danger of our lives and the passengers' legs. One of them caught hold of the carriage to save his, and if our prayers had not prevailed with the car-driver I know not what would have happened: he gave up the point, but in the concussion two of my carriage-wheels are spoiled. When Thomas scolded our post-boy for his conduct, his reply was, 'Sure, I was not going to let a common car with a parcel of pig-drivers get before a lady's carriage,' and thus to this idle pride we might all have been sacrificed."

A first-rate bull is always worth preservation:—

"The kind of double action of mind cannot be better exemplified than in a story Georgina tells of a man who said, 'The pig did not weigh so much as I expected, but somehow I never thought it would.'"

One day the young bride received a grave visitor:—

"A few days ago I had a visit from a Quaker who resides about a mile from the house of Newtown, about a quarter of a mile from the gates. I did not know that Quakers were in the habit of paying visits, and I was inclined to believe she had called on business, she desired the servant to announce her by the name of Elizabeth C—, she did not return my curtsy by the slightest bend, but said, 'I have not been well lately or I should have called sooner to welcome thee, Friend Osborne'; upon the whole I was greatly pleased with her manner. Sir Thomas has a great respect for their Society, and he says he is very proud of the visit, for it was paid he is certain by the agreement of the whole Society at Clonmel in order to show their approbation of his choice. All my tradespeople are Quakers—they are the pleasantest people to deal with in Ireland, so cleanly and obliging."

Till the repeal of the Penal Laws the Quakers almost exclusively formed the middle class in the south of Ireland. The members of the Established Church, however much impoverished, would never resort to trade. Education being forbidden the Roman Catholics, they were unable to compete, and thus almost all the local trade fell into the hands of the Quakers. They formed a well-to-do middle class, on good terms with both sides. The Roman Catholics sympathized with them, because they refused to pay tithe, and the

members of the Established Church regarded them with kindness as Protestants. Since the increase of competition, consequent upon Catholic emancipation, the Quakers have been unable to maintain their ground, and their number is diminishing rapidly in Munster.

The first volume is occupied with the letters of Lady Osborne herself; we have described their contents; their style is not remarkable. The second volume contains letters from her friends to Lady Osborne. Those of M. Sismondi and Archbishop Whately are the only ones of interest to the general public, and even these are not notable specimens. The remainder are from the pens of Evangelical clergymen and their female admirers. They are full of the technical phrases of that section of the Church, and may very likely be of interest to its adherents. The editor of the letters, Mrs. Osborne, shares her mother's sentiments to the full: the persuasive words which have captivated the electors of Waterford have not altered her convictions: she is a high Tory and a determined Protestant, and over and over again regrets the Disestablishment Bill of last year. In an Appendix the editor rapidly disposes of the General Council and other questions of the day, but her style is declamatory rather than argumentative. Perhaps the best thing we can say of her opinions as to Ireland is, that, fortunately, they are now almost obsolete.

The Gaming-Table: its Votaries and Victims, in all Times and Countries, especially in England and France. By Andrew Steinmetz, Esq. 2 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

AFTER surveying mankind from China to Peru, from the days of Homer to the time of Tenyson, Mr. Steinmetz reports that all men are gamblers. Offspring of Fortuna and Mars, and mother of two grim and ghastly children, Duelling and Suicide, as an old allegory relates, Gaming is a goddess whose altars may be found in every region of the earth. Her records are full of such strange incidents and dramatic revelations of passion and folly that anecdotal *littérateurs* have repeatedly had recourse to them for the materials of diversion. An intelligent author might easily produce a memoir of gaming and gamblers that should afford abundant amusement to careless readers, and at the same time yield no little instruction to students of human nature. But Mr. Steinmetz is not an intelligent writer. Indeed, judged by his present performance, he is scarcely to be rated as an author, but should rather be described as a collector of cuttings from the works of writers. No season passes without producing some egregious performances in the way of thoughtless bookmaking; but we should have to go back many years to find the equal in badness of this compilation.

Dedicated to the Duke of Wellington, and printed so that their contents may cover the greatest possible number of pages, the two large octavo volumes of 'The Gaming-Table' have an imposing appearance; but the reader, whose acquaintance with books and their makers makes him suspicious of loosely-printed works of magnificent dimensions and brilliant covers, does not read far before he regards Mr. Steinmetz with cordial disdain. In the first volume we have counted no less than 180 pages of extracts, taken from popular novels, guide-

books for continental tourists, letters contributed by "special correspondents" to London journals, familiar memoirs, articles published in widely-circulated cyclopædias, and several notoriously inaccurate and worthless collections of biographical anecdotes. That "delightful book, 'The Queens of Society,'" by Grace and Philip Wharton, and Mr. John Timbs's books of clippings are classical authorities with Mr. Steinmetz, who also uses with startling freedom such works as Jesse's 'George Selwyn and his Contemporaries,' Mr. Ainsworth's 'Old St. Paul's' and Lucas's 'Memoirs of Gamesters and Sharpers.' Let it not be supposed that the compiler is indebted to no graver sources of information. He has read, and really seems to have studied, Chambers's 'Book of Days,' and would pass a Civil Service examination in the article on "Gambling" in *Chambers's Cyclopædia*. After taking into account the copious extracts, printed with inverted commas to indicate their character, and the pages of re-written selections from familiar books, we are inclined to think that we should do Mr. Steinmetz more than justice by representing that about a third of his cumbrous compilation has claims to be regarded as new literature.

One specimen of the author's workmanship is enough to show how far he is competent to discharge the simplest functions of the historian. After demonstrating from a tract in the 'Harleian Miscellany' that the gamesters of Charles the Second's London played from noon till midnight at the public ordinaries, he assures us that gambling was never productive of serious mischief and general demoralization in England until George the Third had been on the throne for seventeen or eighteen years. On the authority of the nameless and ill-informed pamphleteer, who produced in 1784 'Hints for a Reform, particularly of the Gaming Clubs,' he asserts, "It seems that the rise of modern gaming in England may be dated from the year 1777 or 1778. Before this time gaming appears never to have assumed an alarming aspect." We could find adverse testimony enough in the novels, plays, pictures and parliamentary enactments of the eighteenth century; and if we refrain from demonstrating the extent of the author's error by the superabundant evidence of Literature and Art, our forbearance is due to respect for our readers, who do not need to be reminded of facts familiar to every student of Hogarth and Fielding. In subsequent parts of his work, the compiler himself furnishes not a little testimony against his comical mistake, though the book nowhere makes due mention of the evils which the universal prevalence of gambling generated in English society during the period of which the South Sea mania is a central fact. For instance, he notices the cases of the Ladies Mordington and Cassilis, who kept gaming-houses in George the Second's London, and had the hardihood to maintain that their privilege of peerage exempted them from the operation of the Act for the suppression of gaming establishments. "I, Dame Mary, Baroness of Mordington," urged one of those ladies in an instrument which Mr. Steinmetz has copied from the *Athenæum*,

"do hold a house in the Great Piazza, Covent Garden, for and as an Assembly, where all persons of credit are at liberty to frequent and play at such diversions as are used at other Assemblies. And

I have hired Joseph Dewberry, William Horsey, Hans Cropper, and George Sanders as my servants or managers (under me) thereof. I have given them orders to direct the management of the other inferior servants (namely): John Bright, Richard Davis, John Hill, John Vandenvoven, as box-keepers; Gilbert Richardson, housekeeper; John Chaplain, regulator; William Stanley and Henry Huggins, servants that wait on the company at the said Assembly; William Penny and Joseph Penny as porters thereof. And all the above-mentioned persons I claim as my domestick servants, and demand all those privileges that belong to me as a peeress of Great Britain appertaining to my said Assembly.—M. MORDINGTON. Dated 8th Jan. 1744."

The Lords

"resolved and declared that no person is entitled to privilege of Peerage against any prosecution or proceeding for keeping any public or common gaming-house, or any house, room, or place for playing at any game or games prohibited by any law now in force."

And yet Mr. Steinmetz would have us believe that gaming had not "assumed an alarming aspect" when it was common for gentlewomen of fashion, on falling into pecuniary difficulties, to open gambling-houses for the entertainment of all persons who played for fashionably high stakes, and when peeresses insisted on their privilege to keep "hells." Yet further, towards the close of his first volume, when a perusal of the article on Gambling in *Chambers's Cyclopædia* has given him knowledge which he did not possess during the earlier stages of his labour, Mr. Steinmetz, regardless of his previous statements, allows that "the Act of Queen Anne, by its sweeping character, shows that gaming had become very virulent," and goes on to observe, "after the lapse of many years, the evil being on the increase, the legislature stirred again during the reign of George the Second, and passed several Acts against gaming." What writer of social history was ever guilty of more absurd self-contradictions? Gaming was virulent in the days of Queen Anne, worse in the time of George the Second, and never assumed an alarming aspect before the year 1777!

As a collector of anecdotes, Mr. Steinmetz is not more consistent and clear-headed than as social historian. From old magazines and volumes of "ana" he has gathered a large number of stories, of which some are apocryphal and others obviously false, whilst several have no connexion with the subject of the compilation. Wanting the industry to verify and correct statements capable of being substantiated or amended, and lacking the power to discriminate between fable and honest narrative, he leaves to his readers the trouble of ascertaining the truth or untruth of the idle gossip which he has shovelled into his volume. Sometimes he gives two versions of the same story, without detecting that the one is a reproduction of the other, or of some forgotten rumour from which they both sprang. For instance, he tells on one page that Beau Nash co-operated with "several first-rate sharpers" to plunder Wriothesly, Duke of Bedford, at hazard, and that, after the confederates had plundered their victim of more than 70,000*l.*, they picked his pocket of the loaded dice which he had seized at the end of the play with a view to examining them. We need scarcely say that, so far as Nash is concerned, the anecdote is an absurd invention. It is irreconcilable with all that is known, and

much that the compiler says, of the famous fop; but Mr. Steinmetz gives the story "as he found it": and on the very next page tells how the late Duke of Norfolk lost 70,000*l.* to certain sharpers, who escaped exposure by extracting from the pocket of the sleeping Duke the loaded dice, which he snatched up from the gaming-table on the termination of the foul play. Instead of discerning that the later story is only another version of the succeeding fiction, Mr. Steinmetz, with charming simplicity, introduces it with the words, "A similar anecdote is told of another gamester." Another of Mr. Steinmetz's anecdotes is a sample of a number of worthless stories to be found in books. It related to a certain Mr. Manners, who is credited with the witticism which Sir Thomas More threw off for the reproof of Sir Thomas Manners, whom an earldom and social success had rendered insufferably insolent. "Honores mutant mores" was the Chancellor's comment on the changes wrought by an excess of good fortune in the upstart Manners. Mr. Steinmetz's story runs thus:—

"'Manners make the man.' Mr. Manners, a relation of the Duke of Rutland, many years ago lost a considerable sum to a well-known gamester, who set up his carriage in consequence. Being at a loss for a motto, Mr. Manners suggested the following: 'Manners make(s) the man.'"

It is not probable that any member of the house of Rutland ever reproduced, in this impotent form, a part of the sarcastic pleasantry which made his ancestor's ears tingle. But even if it could be proved true, what has the story to do with the history of gaming in this or any other country?

In justice, however, to the compiler, we must admit that many of his old anecdotes are calculated to amuse persons who have not already heard them, and some of them—those, for instance, which he reprints in the language of other writers—are told with intelligence and no loss of point. One of these acceptable stories commemorates the terms on which Lord Mountford forgave Whig Middleton a gambling debt of a thousand guineas. "Lord Mountford, in the gaming phrase, asked him what he would do, or what he would not do, to get home? 'My Lord,' said he, 'prescribe your own terms.' 'Then,' resumed Lord Mountford, 'dress directly opposite to the fashion for ten years. Will you agree to it?' Middleton said that he would, and kept his word. Nay, he died nine years afterwards so unfashionably that he did not owe a tradesman a farthing—left some playing debts unliquidated, and his wig and coat were of the reign of Queen Anne." In illustration of the gambler's devotion to his favourite pursuit, Mr. Steinmetz reminds his readers that "the Archdeacon of Bruges mentions a gentleman who was so thorough a gamester, that he left in his will an injunction that his bones should be made into dice, and his skin prepared so as to be a covering for dice-boxes." But adventurers in search of amusement, instead of hunting through Mr. Steinmetz's pages for the good things which lie concealed amongst the worthless ingredients of 'The Gaming Table' had better send to their circulating libraries for the lighter volumes to which the compiler is chiefly indebted for his information.

A Life of the Great Lord Fairfax, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Parliament of England. By Clements R. Markham. (Macmillan & Co.)

THAT there are as many serious difficulties in the way of writing a biography as there are in writing particular or general history is known at least to all who have tried either. We all know why Raleigh put aside his History of the World, and Mr. Markham might have followed a similar course, having met with a like instance of the conflicting nature of testimony relating to the same fact afforded by eye-witnesses of what had occurred. Mr. Markham was in the Abyssinian Expedition, having been deputed by the Geographical Society for the performance of duties which that learned body especially delights in. Mr. Markham was at Arogyé only a few hours after the close of the memorable action there. He was naturally inquisitive as to what had passed, and he addressed himself to "eye-witnesses who were undoubtedly good authorities." The whole thing was fresh in the memories of these actors or spectators; yet Mr. Markham "was much struck with the extraordinary discrepancies in their evidence." If he could not get at the whole truth of facts only seven or eight hours old, how, as he now asks himself and the public, is he to be supposed able to describe with unerring accuracy characters and circumstances over which more than a couple of centuries have passed, and which passion and prejudice not only misrepresented at the time, but have continued to misinterpret, to extenuate or to exaggerate ever since, according to the bias of individuals towards the King or the Parliament. Mr. Markham, after looking the difficulty in the face, comes to the common-sense conclusion that "the nearest approximation to the reality is all that can be hoped for." We cannot, however, but smile when he who had found that there were extraordinary discrepancies in the testimony of eye-witnesses as to facts that had, so to speak, scarcely done happening, should state as a sort of guarantee for accuracy in the details of this biography, that "care has been taken in describing the events of each action to trust only to the evidence of eye-witnesses, occasionally adding facts related by authors who received their information from persons actually present." Nevertheless, no blame can be laid on the painstaking compiler of this biography. For readers who lack reflection any species of evidence comes with much the same weight; but others, who think over what they read, and weigh the testimony and opinions which Mr. Markham submits to them, will have no difficulty in coming to correct conclusions, and amongst these conclusions will be the conviction that if this Thomas Fairfax was not absolutely great as a politician or statesman (we may add, or poet), he was great indeed as a soldier, and was as honest a man—and as heroic as honest—as any who drew sword on either side in those eventful times.

One of the best points established in this book is the fact of the prevalence of heroism, honour and honesty among the most distinguished men in both parties. Mr. Markham happily disposes of Clarendon's assertion that the Fairfaxes were the only gentlemen of position in Yorkshire who adhered to the Parlia-

ment by showing that among the names of the Yorkshire gentry who signed the county protest against what they termed "the lawless and unprecedented" presentment of the royalist portion of the Grand Jury at York,—a presentment in favour of raising a force for the King, within the county, and levying money for its maintenance,—are those of "Boyn-ton, Foulis, Darley, Savile, Rodes, Cholmley, Hotham, Lister, Legard, Hawksworth, Stapleton and Mauleverer." Nothing can well be more interesting—and it is done with taste and judgment—than the description into which the author enters of the conflicting feelings which prevailed among earnest men of the time, and which hardly terminated when "with heavy hearts and in much uncertainty the chivalry of England chose sides." Some men held that the King's triumph would be the ruin of national freedom, and maintained the legal right on the part of subjects, illegally treated, to resist such treatment; while many feared lest Monarchy should be entirely destroyed by Parliamentary power. "Nearly all wished," says Mr. Markham, "for the preservation of the Monarchy in some shape or other. At that time only a very few advanced thinkers dreamed of a Republic." The feelings by which men's minds were then possessed are illustrated in the persons of Sir William Waller, on the one side, and Sir Henry Slingsby on the other. Neither of these brave Englishmen thought the worse of friends who took the side that was hostile to his own. Waller wrote to Hopton, "Hostility itself cannot violate my friendship to your person, but I must be true to the cause wherein I serve." Waller called God to witness the hatred he had of entering upon what he touchingly designated "a war without an enemy"; and he adds, in reference to the parts which he and Sir Roger had to act "in this tragedy,"—"Let us do it in a way of honour and without personal animosities." Sir Henry Slingsby expressed similar sentiments when he, among others, was first called on by the King (whom he served loyally, and for whom he suffered death on the scaffold) to raise forces against the Scots. Slingsby went on to Bramham Moor to see some light horse, there levied, exercised, and he mournfully calls it "the spectacle of our public death." After other remarks, he writes, "It is, I say, a thing horrible that we should engage ourselves in war one with another, and with our venom gnaw and consume ourselves." He does justice to the martial qualities of the Scots trained in the Swedish and German wars; but he rather sneers at their grievances being on a "matter of religion." Sir Henry foresaw, not clearly perhaps, what consequences would ensue from the attempt of Charles to coerce the Scots, and his call upon a reluctant people to aid him in that attempt. "Neither the one nor the other can expect to receive advantage by this war, where the remedy will prove worse than the disease." In this much he was correct. The disgrace incurred in this war, on the royal side, led to acts which destroyed what they were intended to support. They ranged members of the same family against one another, but they also, as all great occasions do, brought into action, prominence and renown those who, but for the time and its exigencies, would have lived quiet, useful country gentlemen, and would have died with little more record for

posterity than what might be read upon their tombstones.

Among these was Sir Thomas, afterwards Lord Fairfax, who has found a biographer and champion in Mr. Clements Markham. St. John's College, Cambridge, would have been proud of this Yorkshire scion of an old Northumberland stock as a scholar, even if he had not achieved renown as a soldier. "Fiery Tom" came of a race where both abounded, but where the soldier was the more esteemed, and where the scholar without a dash of the trooper in him passed for a "coward." Fairfax was scholar and soldier at once. If he took his degree as the first at St. John's, he took honours as the latter in the Low Countries under De Vere, and he found leisure besides to woo, and at last to win, one of De Vere's daughters, in choice of whom he seems to have been moved by feelings to which Cowley subsequently gave expression when, with the other pure delights he wished for—small house, large garden, few friends and many books,—was "a mistress moderately fair." Such was Fairfax's wife, and she had influence enough to induce him to leave Episcopalian teaching and adopt with her the system of Presbyterianism. But we are more concerned with Fairfax as soldier and statesman than as a lover and as a poet. We follow him with interest through Mr. Markham's pages, first, at the head of his *Red Caps*, against the Scotch, and from the time, in 1642, when he followed the King about Heyworth Moor, near York, and put the unpalatable Yorkshire protest on the pommel of the royal saddle, to the day when he resigned, in 1650, the command of the army to Oliver Cromwell. This includes his early essays, his honourable reverses, his dashing expeditions made at odds against larger numbers, till we see him share with his father in the victory of Selby, and win glory with the right wing of the Parliamentary army at Marston Moor. He was in chief command when he routed the King at Naseby. Leicester, Bridgwater, Dartmouth, Bristol, opened their defences to him. Goring and Hopton were vanquished by him. Charles fled from Oxford, and the Prince of Wales was forced to leave the kingdom, to which Fairfax ultimately was so active in bringing the latter back. With the reduction of Colchester, having previously swept the West clear of an enemy, Fairfax's military life may be said to have closed. It was a life in which his early Yorkshire campaigns were perhaps the most productive in glory.

Up to this point Mr. Markham has a simple task. Like most biographers, he loves his hero overmuch; but henceforward he has difficulty in making his readers love "the old lord," as he somewhat prematurely calls Fairfax at this period, as highly as he himself does. It is certain that Fairfax had doubts as to whether events were leading to that state of freedom for which he had taken up arms; yet he consented to the trial and deposition of the King, though he would not act on the trial, as he had agreed to do; and so far he washed his hands of guilt in the King's death. He kept his appointment as Commander of the Army till the invasion of Scotland was resolved upon, but it is not quite clear whether he resigned the post voluntarily or not. Whether he was in correspondence with the exiled King must be judged of by what Secretary Thurloe

says, but that Cromwell continued to pay his old General unreserved measure of respect is more than doubtful. After the Protector's death, when liberty seemed threatened by anarchy, Fairfax cautiously but heartily strove to restore a free Parliament, which, of course, was expected to exercise its freedom in restoring monarchy in the person of Charles the Second. Mr. Markham will have it that all the honour of the restoration belongs to Fairfax, and none of it to Monk; but it seems that one could not have done without the other, and both would have fared ill but for the defection of Lambert's soldiery, in which neither seems to have had a part, unless it were by subordinate agents, the history of whose negotiations remains unrecorded. As between Fairfax and Monk, there is, however, this difference—Fairfax neither received nor desired reward: Monk was laden with money, lands and titles. Charles pardoned Fairfax for having helped to establish the Commonwealth; and he made Monk a duke for helping to betray it. We do not think that Mr. Markham can push Monk aside as not being a leading, probably the principal, actor in restoring such ancient order of things as was manifested in a reign which made Evelyn wonder that Heaven did not stop its progress. Fairfax at least maintained his dignity. He devoted himself to scholarship and the mild duties of a country gentleman's life. He certainly aided in both pulling down and building up kingly government in this country; and he raised the glory of his name while he raised his house. He gave his only child to be wife to Buckingham, whose infamy drove her from a house in which she refused to live with Buckingham's mistress, Lady Shrewsbury. With her father's death, in 1671, when he was under sixty years of age, ended the direct line of the Fairfaxes of this branch. In collateral branches the family is still represented. The present, and eleventh Lord Fairfax is a physician at Woodburn, in Maryland; another branch is at Gilling; but the head of the ancient house, in England, Thomas Fairfax, keeps up the old home at Newton Kyme. The old motto, "Fare Fac," is over his gates, and people remember him as a mighty hunter of old, now almost the only survivor of the high young spirits that a generation ago were distinguished in the old Earl of Harewood's hunt, including a Markham of Becca Hall. We should, however, be disposed to look upon a venerable and well-known lady as the most illustrious representative of that house of Fairfax which has given philosophers as well as poets and soldiers to the country. We allude to a lady whom Mr. Markham seems to have forgotten in the roll of Fairfaxes, namely, Mrs. Somerville, who is the daughter of Admiral Sir William Fairfax (of the same stock as the Barons of that name), and whose 'Mechanism of the Heavens' and other works entitle her to as much honourable homage at the hands of her countrymen as has ever been rendered even to Mr. Markham's hero, "the great Lord," Commander-in-chief of the army of the Parliament of England.

The Voyage to Parnassus, Numantia, and the Commerce of Algiers. By Cervantes. Translated by G. W. J. Gyll. (Murray & Son.)

MICHAEL CERVANTES, in those printed works known to be his, and which have come down to us unchallenged, claims to be judged as a novel-

ist, a poet and a dramatist. It is in the second only of these characters that he comes within the limits of the present article. Careful commentators, who have industriously collected every scrap bearing upon Cervantes' chequered career, are disposed to assume that he was correct in considering poetry his peculiar strength; it is true that he wrote verses from his earliest years, but we believe there is evidence extant that Liston considered tragedy his forte, and that Mr. Buckstone at one period of his life was persuaded that his mission was Hamlet. The world has long since decided, and however much Cervantes himself may have considered poetry his peculiar faculty, his title to fame undoubtedly rests upon his 'Quijote,' and not upon his 'Galatea' or 'Parnaso,' the one printed at the age of thirty-seven, and the other at sixty-four. Of the 'Parnaso' Bouterwek writes, "It is a work which cannot properly be ranked in any particular class of literary composition, but which next to 'Don Quixote' is the most exquisite production of its extraordinary author." Mr. Ticknor, on the other hand, has little to say in its commendation, and dismisses it thus, "The poem of Cervantes has little merit." As a whole it is, undoubtedly, somewhat unequal in power, but we cannot at all indorse Mr. Ticknor's dictum, that it has little merit; compared with the works of his contemporaries it holds its ground; but we may venture to suggest that although not actually printed until 1614, when the author was in his sixty-fourth year, much of the earlier portion bears evidence of youthful effort; some of the later chapters have considerable poetical merit and are full of gentle non-venomous satire. None but a Spanish poet can authoritatively judge this work critically, but the run of the *terza rima*, in which measure it is written, is smooth, pleasant and agreeable. Cervantes suffered privations without number, and he must have been tempted at times to be bitter, yet he is never maliciously severe. Save the Latin epigram of Rojas no friendly sonnets grace the opening pages of the 1614 edition of the 'Parnaso.' The absence of this then fashionable twaddle is to be rejoiced at, for Cervantes, apostrophizing "the stump of his old pen," sonnetizes on his own account thus—

Seest thou, old stump, no sonnet writ
This book's first leaf to fill?—
Come, well-worn stump of quill,
Trace one discreetly as I sit;
If lacking wisdom, let it blaze with wit.

Thou shalt condone my pressing need,
Erratic scratching up and down;
Thus claim the plaudits of the town,
Which gaping wide-mouthed gives no heed,
And treats the poet to the beggar's meed.

Poem or sonnet, as you please, worn quill;
Though adulation modesty effaces,
Some bread and salt beside the graces
Are needs upon Parnassus' hill.
May the book sell and my poor pockets fill!

This is melancholy humour when viewed by the light of history. The veteran of Lepanto, sixty-four years old, broken in health, pinched by poverty, exclaims, "Some bread and salt beside the graces," &c.

It has never been our fate to wade through a more thoroughly unpleasant and unsatisfactory translation than this of Cervantes' 'Viage del Parnaso.' If it can be called poetry, it is of the most erratic character; many of the lines reminding us of the schoolboy, who did his

Latin into English thus: "An incurable wound a sword to cut off is."

Mr. Gyll in his Preface says, "It has been the object of the translator to render, as literally as the language would allow, the verses of this poem. Parts of it are dark and mysterious, and the translator has done his best to unravel the sense and infuse it into blank verse, without the aid of any literary person, and has tried to make it a mirror of the original." This promise, in our estimation, has in no way been fulfilled: no English reader will, we fear, from Mr. Gyll's work, at all realize the original of Cervantes. We regret this, as translations from Spanish literature are now so rare that Englishmen really think that the land of the Cid is a land of revolutions, cut-throats, contrabandistas,—one funny book, and nothing more. We apologize for offering the following specimen:—

Farewell, my humble roof, to fate I bow.
A Dios Madrid, 4 dias to Prado and to fountains
Distilling nectar's sweet ambrosial dews.
Farewell, most pleasant conversation's flow,
Sweet solace to the hearts that anguish know.
Farewell place-hunting thousands, high and low.
A Dios, sweet sinful city, full of lies as news,
And where two giants once were grilled to naught
By lightning from Jove's misty mountains.

Here is Mr. Gyll's translation of the same passage—

To the Gods I said unto my humble cot,
To the Gods, Madrid, to the Gods, ye meads and fountains
Which nectar do distill, ambrosia rain;
To the Gods, sufficient conversation
To entertain a breast pregnant with care,
And numberless pretenders out of grace,
To the Gods, a sight deceitful, yet pleasant,
Where were a brace of giants quite consumed
By lightning from the incensed Jupiter.

The 'Numancia' and the 'Trato de Argel,' being dramatic compositions, do not fall within the scope of the present article, but we hope to treat of them hereafter. Mr. Gyll translates from the copy printed at Madrid in 1784, by Sancha, which is without the sonnet alluded to by Gallardo, and of which we have above attempted a translation. We have not compared the text of this 1784 edition with that of the Princeps of 1614, but the title-page of the latter has "Viage del Parnaso," while the former prints "Viage al Parnaso"; the Latin epigram of Rojas is reprinted, but not the soneto "El autor á su pluma," and which, being probably the last poetic effort of the immortal author of Don Quixote, should, we think, have been given in Sancha's edition.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

George Canterbury's Will. By Mrs. Henry Wood. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

A Dangerous Guest. By the Author of 'Gilbert Rugge.' 2 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

Longleat. By Ellery Lake. 3 vols. (Low & Co.)

Margarita, or the Queen of Night. Freely translated from the Spanish of Messrs. Fernandez and Gonzales by Viscount Polington, M.A. (Chapman & Hall.)

"For Richer, for Poorer." By Holme Lee. 3 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

Estelle Russell. By the Author of 'The Private Life of Galileo.' 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

ALTHOUGH Mrs. H. Wood possesses, in a certain degree, the power of riveting her reader's attention, she presumes on this power too far in her present novel. Had she contented her-

self with two volumes instead of the orthodox three, we should have been spared much useless reiteration, and need not have perused long chapters of conversations, which, though rather pleasantly written, are not by any means essential to the working out of the tale. Notwithstanding this defect, the book is, on the whole, up to the author's usual standard, meriting general but not particular or peculiar praise. The plot, however, is not striking, and may be said to display a weakness of design not usually attributable to Mrs. H. Wood's works. When we have said that an old man makes an unjust will, leaving his daughters by his first marriage almost unprovided for, in order to aggrandize his second wife and her only son,—and that this second wife, soon after the old man's death, takes unto herself a second but not a better husband, who poisons this only son for the sake of the money that then accrues to the mother,—we have unfolded the whole story. There are, of course, some minor collateral circumstances which concern the loves and lives of the poor daughters and a certain young barrister of preternatural goodness; but the pith of the novel is what we have mentioned above. It will be seen that this is not a promising subject; and, although Mrs. Wood does her best, it is not surprising she has not made anything exciting out of it. We may mention as a particular fault the number of death-beds and funerals we are called upon, in our capacity of reader, to attend. No less than six of the principal characters die, and their deaths are described in detail; while several outsiders die during the progress of the tale, whose departures from this world of woe are alluded to in general terms, without being honoured by any special mark of attention. This imparts a gloomy sentimentality to the book that, in the opinion of most people, will considerably detract from its merits; for, although the gloominess may possibly infect a simple mind with a gentle feeling of not unpleasant melancholy, its only effect on a more mature understanding is weariness coupled with derision. If, however, we forgive this too frequent intrusion of "the silent tomb," we cannot pass over the fate of Capt. Daukes, the poisoner of the tale, without the very strongest protestations. To our unmitigated and unspeakable horror, in a novelistic point of view, we find that this murderer is allowed to go unpunished, except by the paltry prickings of his conscience. Is the author aware of the enormous crime she is perpetrating in thus taking away from all orthodox novel-readers their fondest hope and belief that condign punishment shall always be inflicted on the wicked, and that death is the well-established form of punishment for all offences except flirtation; and even for that crime if not committed "with extenuating circumstances." We are sure that, on reflection, Mrs. H. Wood will repent of having in this instance departed from the usual administration of fictional justice, and will not repeat the offence. In conclusion, we may remark that there are touches of nature here and there which are real and agreeable, and we have no doubt that 'George Canterbury's Will' will take a good place among the novels of the day, and obtain what we trust may prove a not unremunerative popularity.

It is difficult to refrain from using the very strongest permissible forms of condemnation when reviewing 'A Dangerous Guest.' It is a

most irritating book. To say the tale is a shallow one, is to be guilty of making a too favourable remark concerning it. There is positively nothing in it, and that nothing is told in as dull a way as it could be told. A book of this kind wastes the time of the unsuspecting public and, still more, of the patient and long-suffering reviewer; and if any member of either House is inclined to prevent cruelty to other animals besides dogs, horses and cats, he will try and obtain the prohibition of such novels.

'Longleat' is a tale of considerable length, and its qualities are not very great. An Earl, of astounding wealth and still more astounding goodness, loves and is beloved by a lady of unsurpassable beauty, who once told a fib about riding a horse; and this is the only fault she has been guilty of. This lady, after the engagement, is discovered by the Earl to be illegitimate. Fancy the noble Earl's anguish! On the one hand, the most devoted affection, the gentlest nature, the loveliest form; on the other, the respect due to his ancestors and to his revered mother. After a hard fight the "yeas" have it, and, contrary to the anticipation of the reader, the marriage ensues, and for a time all is peace. Then appears upon the scene a bosom friend of the Earl, named Glen Ross. He is almost as good as the Earl; but, unfortunately for his reputation, he falls in love with the Earl's wife, and she, still more unfortunately for her reputation, falls in love with him, notwithstanding her former affection for her husband. After a brief interlude they run away, and the Earl, according to custom, has the usual brain-fever, and, equally according to custom, gets well again. The wicked pair lead a happy life for a time; but the lady, finding that her companionship is too much for her fond lover, quits him, and is shipwrecked on the voyage and drowned. Glen Ross shortly afterwards perishes, and the Earl, at the close of the book, has a second marriage before him, in which we wish him every happiness. This tale is, of course, unnatural; but its principal faults are the way in which it is dragged out and the childlike style of narration adopted by the author, who is evidently a lady. The author too has adopted most of the commonest faults of fourth-rate novelists. A perpetual reiteration of "Little he thought as he spoke these words of what was to happen," "These words were remembered at another time, when," &c., annoys a reader, as being such an infantile and worn-out method of gaining for the author interest and attention. Another trick is the perpetual insertion of moral reflections which are most painfully dull in nature—the merest platitudes, fit only for children's copybooks, and only used now-a-days in the pulpit. Making allowances for these faults, we can still give the book a certain amount of praise. The author has evidently taken great pains, and writes very easily, with perhaps an over-tendency to poetry and quotation; and, on the whole, the book is readable, and up to the usual level of the novels of the day.

The curate and the barber of a coming age will, without doubt, deal with the sensational literature of our time as their prototypes dealt with that of Don Quixote. The so-called sensational seed, scattered far and wide by the literary birds of prey of the period, has germinated in Spain, bearing such fruit as 'Margarita; or the Queen of Night.' Spanish critics write it down, and are sanguine that this seed

has fallen upon stony ground. Yet the Madrid and provincial presses continually issue translations of the most objectionable Parisian literature, and we fear, however, that the supply is simply consequent upon the demand. The 'Novelas Ejemplares,' if not 'Don Quixote,' were a protest against the tendency which resulted in that predominating influence of French literature, and which destroyed Spanish originality—an influence that has continued with more or less force until this present hour. Take 'The Castle of Otranto,' 'The Mysteries of Udolpho,' Monk Lewis Bowdlerized, season them with French sensation, and serve them up with spasmodic diction, and you have the ground-plan of 'Margarita.' Love, madness, murder, arson—man's perfidy and woman's weakness, intrigue, one and all are pressed into the service of this story. The hero, a poet and rich, visits a Madrid theatre. The Queen of Night, with natural auriculus hair, a faultless form, blue eyes and a brilliant complexion, winks, and he enters her box. She returns with him to his apartments and recounts her history, which occupies the whole night in the telling, and when morning dawns she goes home in the poet's carriage. His friend, a *blasé* individual, who has not acted at all as a gentleman should, to another lady with whom our hero becomes acquainted in the moonlight near the Prado, marries the other lady, who will see him no more. He dies abroad, a filibuster. Margarita dies, our hero goes mad, and becomes sane just twenty-four months to the day after Margarita's death. The other lady, having meanwhile buried her husband, returns to the world (just twelve months to the day), marries the hero, and so ends the story.

Why Viscount Pollington, who is evidently master of the Spanish language, should have chosen to translate such an un-Spanish, silly, and rather objectionable story as this, when many characteristic and clever novels by Fernan Caballero and others remain unknown to the English reader, is a mystery to us. We have not seen the original, but is it not incorrect to term it the joint work of Messrs. Fernandez and Gonzalez—the author being Señor Fernandez y Gonzalez? This is, however, of little importance, as we fancy this very story will make no impression upon the English public, which is already weary of the sensation novel at home.

Quiet, good, and nice, if we may use such a word, the novel 'For Richer, for Poorer,' by Holme Lee, is precisely the sort of book that might be expected from the author of 'Sylvan Holt's Daughter' and 'Basil Godfrey's Caprice.' It is the story of a young clergyman of abilities, but precarious health, who goes through many struggles with an attached wife; but, at last, finds himself blest by fortune, and may reasonably be expected to "live happily ever after." If we were hypercritical enough to wish to find a fault in such a book, we might perhaps remark that the Rev. Harry Lamplugh's ultimate success in life would have pleased us more if it had been in some degree referable to his own exertions, instead of arising from the caprice of a rich relation. But perhaps, after all, the author is right. We cannot always trace our success in life immediately to our own acts. If a man does his duty in the place to which he is called, it is well; and, although the will of Harry's uncle—or, rather, the fact

of his not executing a subsequent will—seems to be the result of accident, it may be argued, on the other hand, that the old gentleman's wayward mind was filled with a sense of his discarded nephew's consistent integrity, and that his new will was left incomplete from day to day because he had not the courage to disinherit the good young clergyman who had unintentionally offended him. In the course of the story we are introduced to a good many characters that are true to the ordinary experience of every-day life. Equally true are the descriptions of the little inland town, with its microscopic squabbles, jealousies, and cliques, where Mr. Lamplugh commences his career as head master of the local grammar-school, and the miniature sea-coast community—a cross between a rural parish and a fashionable watering-place, where he begins life again as a curate, and fails to obtain the incumbency of the new church because he is too good and quiet, while the other candidate is more fluent and grasping. Such scenes and places and people the author has fairly made her own, and portrays with the facility which can only be acquired by genuine experience and observation. The family complications, which form the inner plot of the story, are ingeniously devised, and the play of feeling is well kept up; so that we realize a sort of intimacy with the principal personages of the story. 'For Richer, for Poorer' is not a novel of thrilling interest; but most people who take it up will read it with pleasure, and those who delight in domestic scenes will accord to it still higher praise.

'Estelle Russell' is a novel which leads the reader to hope that another work by the same hand may be forthcoming in due time. The author, without exhibiting extraordinary brilliancy, shows that he (or she) possesses in combination a certain set of qualifications which are not usually met with in the novel-writers of the day. This book, containing a large quantity of matter, but squeezed, by the judicious use of small print, into two volumes of ordinary size, will certainly be read without weariness, for the reader will find as he goes on that his interest is always kept up by something in the way of character or description or incident. A novel written in this way affords good promise; for it is clear that the author does not rely solely on one particular element of amusement (as incident, for instance); but that he is studying simultaneously the various means by which an interesting story can be constructed, and that he will avoid a prevalent weakness of the present day, namely, that of writing and publishing a novel depending merely on character, merely on description, or merely on incident. Upon the whole, though the various ingredients are judiciously intermixed, 'Estelle Russell' relies mainly on character; but the art of the author is shown in this, that the various important personages are neither guided throughout by their innate perceptions, nor drifted to and fro by every breath of outward influence; their difficulties and troubles arise from the genuine conflict between their natural strength and energy and the obstacles that are opposed to their intentions by the force of circumstances and the machinations of designing individuals. The scene is laid, to a great extent, in the South of France, where Estelle and her widowed mother are living. Mrs. Russell (or "Madame Rous-

sell," as she is called by her French neighbours), is as designing a mother in the way of match-making as can possibly be imagined. The French families in the country around are quite as designing in their way; and while Mrs. Russell is anxious to "marry her daughter," a certain French Countess, her neighbour, is equally anxious to "établir son fils." The contrast between the French and the English systems of match-making is seized upon by the author, and exhibited with much humour and spirit. It is perfectly charming to hear Mrs. Russell say, "You understand that I never could force her inclinations," and to hear a French mother reply, "There is nothing more dangerous than a marriage of inclination." There is true comedy in this; for it must be understood that Mrs. Russell intends to coerce her daughter by every kind of domestic tyranny, while at the same time she saves her character as an English mother by repudiating the continental principles, and professing to allow the young lady full liberty of choice. The author is evidently of opinion that the *mariage de convenance* is not purely a French institution, though the principle of such marriages may be more openly acknowledged in France than among ourselves. With the true instinct of an English novelist, the author brings the forced marriage to a happy end at last, yet we cannot help thinking that probability is violated. It is scarcely likely that Estelle could retain her affection for her original lover for several years after both are married to other people, and then, after his death, by a sudden accident, become attached to the husband whose caresses she could scarcely endure during the early period of their union. Truth and propriety would have been better satisfied by recognizing the fact that Estelle and her husband could never really love, but might endure one another by a virtuous effort while young, and become Platonic friends in their old age. Apart from this point, however, we have little fault to find with a book which, upon the whole, is one of real merit. The French interiors that are sketched by the author will be new and interesting to most English readers, as will also be the unctuous demeanour of the Protestant *pasteur*, a little Pope in his own limited circle in Languedoc, and scarcely less arbitrary a pontiff than the genuine Popes of Rome, whom Protestants are taught to dread. The humour of these descriptions must be admitted by readers of all creeds to be spontaneous and readily appreciated.

CHINESE GRAMMAR.

Syntaxe Nouvelle de la Langue Chinoise fondée sur la Position des Mots; suivie de Deux Traités sur les Principaux Termes de Grammaire, d'une Table des Idiotismes, de Fables, de Légendes et d'Apologues traduits mot à mot. Par M. Stanislas Julien. (Paris, Maisonneuve.)

M. STANISLAS JULIEN's new work is one of the most remarkable productions of an author who has long since established his position in the front rank of French philologists. When, a few years ago, the well-known 'Méthode pour déchiffrer et transcrire les Noms Sanscrits' was published, scholars most competent to pronounce on subjects of the kind were unanimous in expressing their admiration of a treatise in which so much sagacity was brought to bear

upon grammatical difficulties of no ordinary nature. On the present occasion, we have to draw the attention of our readers to M. Stanislas Julien's lucid explanation of syntactic problems which are both puzzling in themselves, and extremely hard to state on account of the peculiar structure of the Chinese language. Nothing can be clearer than the 'Syntaxe Nouvelle de la Langue Chinoise'; the rules are fully given, and the examples added by way of illustration are so thoroughly dissected, that even the student the least acquainted with the idioms here brought under his notice can in a short time understand both the arrangement of the words and the laws according to which that arrangement takes place.

About the beginning of the present century, Dr. Marshman published, at Serampore, a work entitled 'Elements of Chinese Grammar,' in which he was the first to point out what is now universally recognized as the key to a knowledge of that difficult idiom. "The whole of Chinese grammar," he remarked, "depends upon position." Unfortunately, however, instead of explaining this rule, and of showing to what extent the place occupied by any word in a sentence can answer the purpose of those flexional forms which are characteristic of the Indo-Germanic languages, Dr. Marshman launched forth into discussions which bore no relation to the subject he had taken in hand, and thus his work remained incomplete. Now, the very design of M. Stanislas Julien in publishing his 'Syntaxe Nouvelle' has been to perfect what his forerunner had left unfinished, and to unfold, as minutely and as clearly as possible, the fundamental law of the Chinese grammar.

We all know that the Chinese characters are monosyllabic: as they can be neither declined nor conjugated, they are not susceptible of the varied flexions which enable us to determine at once, for any Greek or Latin word, the gender, the case, the number, if that word is a noun or an adjective; the mood, the tense and the person, if it is a verb. Let us take at random any four or five words like the following: "book," "child," "house," "read," "diligence"; how are we to find out the relations which these *disjecta membra* bear to each other, and the manner in which they must be arranged so as to form a sentence? How is it possible that any literature can exist, any conversation be carried on, the elements of which seem at first sight to be words tossed together in a bag, and drawn out from it at haphazard? And yet listen to M. Stanislas Julien:—

Notwithstanding the absence of flexions, the Chinese language is, for a learned Sinologist, as clear, as intelligible as the idioms the most amply provided with the flexional forms of which it is deprived. If it had not the qualities of perspicuity and of lucidity, how could we account for the numberless works it has produced in every department of literature during more than 2,000 years,—works which, re-issued from century to century since the invention of printing, have been extensively read, and have been a subject of interest for every successive generation down to the present time? Could it now, under its modern form *kouan-hoa*, be spoken in China, Cochin China, Japan, Siam, Corea, and even Thibet, by a population of more than 450,000,000 souls,—that is to say, by half the civilized world? Why is it that a language, apparently so imperfect, answers all the requirements of thought sufficiently to allow the Chinese authors to discuss, as they have done

for twenty centuries and upwards, in innumerable works, all the scientific and literary topics which can interest the human mind? It is because the flexions of the nouns and verbs, which give so much precision to the classical languages, find, to a certain extent, their equivalent in the mobility of the Chinese signs. These assume every kind of grammatical force, according to the place they occupy in the sentence and to the words with which they are connected. The relative position of the words defines clearly their meaning, thus giving to the speech or to the written composition all the necessary lucidity.

In order that our readers may understand the above rule as laid down by M. Stanislas Julien, and see exactly the extent to which it is carried, we shall give two or three examples selected from the 'Syntaxe Nouvelle.' The word *teh'i*, to govern, when placed before the word *koie*, a kingdom, is an active verb, and *teh'i koie* = "to govern a kingdom." If the position of the two signs is reversed, the meaning alters likewise; *koie teh'i* being read "the kingdom is governed." Finally, when *teh'i* occurs after *chi*, a magistrate, it has the force of a substantive; *chi teh'i* = "the office or administration committed to the magistrates." *Ngan*, repose, is another Proteus-like word, changing its signification according to the place it occupies in the sentence. Thus, *wen-ngan* = "to inquire about a person's health." (*Ngan* is here a substantive.) *Ngan-min* = "to give peace to the people" (*ngan*, active verb); *Min-ngan* = "the people enjoy peace" (*ngan*, neuter verb); *Youen ngan teh'ing kiao* = "I desire with a firm will to receive your instructions" (*ngan*, adverb).

Dr. Marshman notices, in his 'Elements of Chinese Grammar,' that the English language offers expressions in which the same word changes its meaning, or rather its grammatical power, according, not to its position, but to the words with which it is connected. Thus, *set* may be a verb (to set a thing on the table); an adjective (his eyes are set); a substantive (a set of books); and even, considered as a substantive, the same word *set* is susceptible of embodying a variety of ideas: for instance, we speak of "dancing four sets,"—"at set of sun,"—"a hound being at a dead set,"—"things which are at a dead set,"—"a person making a dead set at another."

It is evident, from the remarks we have thus made, and which we might have easily multiplied by quoting the numerous examples given in M. Stanislas Julien's excellent book, that a tolerable degree of accuracy in translating Chinese cannot be obtained without much practice. We should be guilty of misstating the facts if we said that much is left to conjecture in the interpretation of that curious language; but still, the first attempt must be, to a certain extent, a matter of guess; and the problem will appear all the more puzzling when we consider that the same sign, pronounced differently, as belonging to this or that tone, is susceptible of distinct meanings on the ground not only of position, but of sound, although the sign is in all cases the same. It follows likewise that, strictly speaking, there is no such thing in Chinese as parts of speech, moods, tenses, &c. To make the parsing more intelligible, however, Endlicher, Gonçalves, and M. Stanislas Julien after them, have, whilst dissecting each sentence, described the several words as being substantives, adjectives or verbs in the nominative, the instru-

mental, &c., case, according to their position in the sentence.

We have thus endeavoured to give an idea of what may be considered as the Preface of M. Stanislas Julien's 'Syntax.' The substantives and verbs are very fully discussed in two separate sections, and the various rules which affect them illustrated by a number of examples. It is curious to remark, in connexion with this part of the subject, that certain words, besides having a meaning of their own, are also used to denote cases, such as the accusative, genitive, &c.; and the ascertaining of this fact is one of M. Stanislas Julien's most valuable grammatical discoveries. It will be seen at once that for want of knowing so important a feature of the Chinese language, blunders must continually occur, and it was a mistake made by Father Noël whilst translating a passage from 'Meng-tzen' which led M. Julien to determine the sense of a certain character as a kind of accusative termination, independently of its usual signification. The passage runs thus in the original: "i-jin-thsun-sin," and the sign here rendered *i* having frequently the meaning of *to make use*, Father Noël had translated into Latin "*pietatis-auxilio-conservat-cor.*" Now, by consulting commentaries on the works of the celebrated Chinese philosopher, M. Stanislas Julien saw that the doubtful sign was nothing else but the termination of the accusative, and the Mantchu translation made this supposition perfectly clear by giving the equivalent. If we suppose a Latin sentence arranged in the following extraordinary manner: *si non os ill-camp-(regno) Lou*, we shall have some idea of one of the ways by which the accusative is expressed in Chinese; the plan of making one termination serve for two words cannot, at any rate, but seem curious enough; the well-known pentameter, "*Deficiente pecu, deficit omne niâ*," may be quoted as an instance of a grammatical form which amongst the *literati* of the Celestial Empire is strictly correct and of frequent occurrence.

Some of the Chinese characters have such a number of meanings, and are employed in such a multiplicity of manners, that they deserve to be treated separately, and M. Stanislas Julien has devoted to each of them a distinct monograph, thus taking the opportunity of explaining many idiomatic forms not easily understood even by experienced Sinologists. These monographs are followed by the condensed translation of a Chinese treatise on the particles and on the principal terms used in grammar; so that we have not only the views of a European *savant* respecting the syntax, but also those of a native, who was evidently quite a master of that difficult language. The treatise in question, the importance of which was pointed out to M. Stanislas Julien by Dr. Legge, is the work of a writer named Wang-in-tchi, who occupied a high position at the Court of Peking towards the end of the last century, and who published his philological brochure for the first time in 1798. The French translator has taken care to verify all the examples given by the author, and to compare them with the text of the books from which they are quoted.

We have not yet noticed one of the most interesting parts of M. Stanislas Julien's volume, namely, the collection of tales given as illustrations of the principles explained in

the body of the work. We have already said that the examples quoted under each rule are very copious; but they consist of short sentences or portions of sentences, and therefore cannot enable the reader to form any idea of what Chinese composition really is. In order to supply this desideratum, M. Stanislas Julien has put together at the end of his volume a *recueil* of tales literally rendered into French, and broken up into fragments, if we may use such an expression, according to the plan adopted by Prof. Max Müller in his school edition of the 'Hitopadesa.' These tales are taken from a series entitled the *Avadānas*, or Parables, translated from the Sanskrit into Chinese between the fifth and the eighth centuries of the Christian era. It would be very interesting, did time permit, to discuss here the origin of these *Avadānas*, and to open thus a new chapter in the history of Eastern imaginative literature. Suffice it to say for the present, that the fables, apologues and novelettes of which the collection consists are preserved in the great *recueil* of Buddhist works printed at Peking in the Chinese, the Mantchu, the Siberian and the Mongolic languages. They are all the more valuable, says M. Stanislas Julien, because it would be impossible perhaps to find now, in India, the greater part of the Sanskrit texts from which they are translated. Amongst the many results brought about by the religious movement which the Buddha Sakyamuni originated, the modifications undergone by Chinese thought and Chinese literature are not the least curious. No *savant* has done more than M. Stanislas Julien to elucidate this point of ancient history; and the collection of tales he now publishes as an appendix to his grammar, after having ten years ago printed them merely in a French version, is another monument of his critical talent in that direction.

We cannot terminate our article without a word of commendation of the type, paper, and general appearance of the volume. A second instalment is announced as forthcoming; we shall look forward to its publication with great interest, and in the meanwhile we would congratulate M. Stanislas Julien on the success of his efforts to facilitate the knowledge of the Chinese language. The development of commercial intercourse between the European nations and the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire gives additional value to his philological researches.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Epigrammatists: a Selection from the Epigrammatic Literature of Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern Times. With Notes, Observations, Illustrations, and Introductions. By the Rev. Henry Philip Dodd, M.A. (Bell & Daldy.)

A thoroughly new and original epigram would be that novelty under the sun which the Wise Man mournfully described as a thing nowhere to be found. Porson's famous epigram, with its well-known point—"And Herman's a German"—is as old as Phocylides, who put as its point, *καὶ Ἡρόκλης Αἰρετός*. Leigh Hunt's "Abel wished to marry Mabel" is only the "Vis nubere Prisco" of Martial; and many of these smart things, which have sprung up since Porson and Hunt, are of foreign, if not of ancient, extraction. There was an epigram current when Montgomery's 'Oxford' was delighting his admirers, and not gratifying the rest of the world, which was considered "very neat," and was to this purpose:—

Fairly caught, Mr. Mouse: at length you shall rue
The mischief you've done 'mid my books, you vile elf.

You've nibbled my *Moore* and my *Byron* quite through,
While 'Oxford': a Poem' lay on the same shelf.

But this very neat thing was of French origin, and as old as the *Fronde*; and as much may be said of some others. There is another good epigram that sprang up in some drawing-room of sixty years ago. It is undoubtedly English, but it has a suspicious French ring about it.—

I've lost my mistress, horse, and wife;
And, when I think on human life,
It's well that it's no worse.
My mistress had grown lean and old,
My wife was ugly and a scold.
I'm sorry for my horse.

But this is not the sort of light and airy matter which forms the staple of Mr. Dodd's elaborate book. His epigrams are what the word indicates, "inscriptions"—something "short and sweet," written down for others to read, but rather to learn by than to laugh at. Epigrams, epitaphs, epigraphs—and we might say, epithets—come within the sweep of his net. With regard to English epigrams, they abound nowhere so profusely as in the *Satires* of Dr. Young. The *Satires* are little read, but the epigrams are immortal; while the author of them seems to be forgotten. There are more capital epigrams in Young than in all this volume; but Mr. Dodd does not "go in" for collecting modern smartness. His book may be said to be a history of epigrams (in the enlarged sense of that word), with examples; and, if not very amusing, he is instructive. There is much beauty in many epitaphs; but the most epigrammatic denunciation against epitaphs was that made by the Lacedæmonians when they prohibited the "talkative tombstone." The French call by the term *épigraphe* the motto chosen by an author for the title-page of his book. It also fittingly describes the inscriptions on public edifices, such as that on the front of our Royal Exchange and those (some pious, some worldly) over the doorways of many houses in Germany and Switzerland. "An author," says an anonymous French writer, "may be known by his epigraph. *Indocti discant comes from a pedant; Homo sum, from a vain fellow.* The epithet may be quite as epigrammatic as either the epigraph or the epigram itself. It is, properly applied, of the very essence of wit. "Good morrow, Bishop *Quondam*!" said a rude London lad to Bonner, after he was deprived. "Farewell, knave *Semper*!" was the prelate's ready reply; and it aptly illustrates the use of the epithet. Mr. Dodd's volume is creditable to his industry. It is a book to take up and lay aside at pleasure—a book for an idle five minutes or for a whole leisure hour. When we say that it extends to six hundred pages, we indicate that it is a very encyclopædia of epigram. Indeed, it teaches all that is to be taught on the subject; and we think that the study of it will lead to the conclusion that, if our ancestors retain their vested interest in Wisdom, the moderns have set up a very pretty estate of Wit,—and that both may be joyfully inherited by posterity.

Debrett's Illustrated Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage.—*Debrett's House of Commons and Judicial Bench.* (Dean & Son.)

THESE excellent handbooks fully retain their merits, and keep well up with the changes of the day. We have noticed but few misprints, and these, according to the editor, "arise from the very illegible manner in which much of the information is supplied." We fear that an educational test would exclude most of our legislators from the exercise of the suffrage.

Not an Actress. A Stage-doorkeeper's Story. By John Daly Besmeres. (Effingham Wilson.)

'Not an Actress' is a pretty and graceful story, extremely well told; the remarks about actors and acting are good. There is a slight air of imitation of the manner of Dickens, but the tale of the young actress, as told by her father, is quite interesting enough to carry off worse faults.

Playing Trades. By Heraclitus Grey. Sixteen Illustrations. (Cassell, Petter & Galpin.)

A DELIGHTFUL book for children. It gives a good deal of information not too deep or elaborate, but sufficient to excite the desire to know more. There

are also incidental stories and short copies of comic rhymes, which latter we do not much admire. The illustrations are good.

The State, the Poor, and the Country. By R. H. Patterson. (Blackwood & Sons.)

PARTLY a reprint of the wildest chapters of the author's 'Science of Finance,' this little book is altogether wild. A collection of inarticulate ravings upon the admittedly deplorable condition of the poor, it neither suggests a remedy nor can help others to suggesting one. Even Mr. Patterson's bughbear, "stern Political Economy," could do no less.

Protection to Native Industry. By Sir Edward Sullivan, Bart. (Stanford.)

A FURIOUS and perfectly unreasoning attack on Free Trade and defence of "Reciprocity." Sir Edward Sullivan appears to be unaware that, were we to be blockaded now, our population would be found to be about double that which, without our foreign trade, we could support—a fact which is of itself an answer to those who would have us half shut the door. The book is not even ingenious.

Daily Life and Origin of the Tasmanians. By James Bonwick. (Low & Co.)

A more interesting work than even Mr. Bonwick's former book, of which it forms a sort of second volume. Just as 'The Last of the Tasmanians' dealt with the history of the now extinct race, the present book deals with their habits. Mr. Bonwick has produced a volume which will have much that will be new for the craniologist, and for those who make totem-worship and prehistoric weapons their study; while the science of language receives in it illustration from fresh sources.

The Climate and Resources of Madeira. By M. C. Grabham, M.D. (Churchill & Sons.)

DR. GRABHAM has written a sort of guide-book to Madeira, beginning in the regular fashion with a chapter "descriptive and historical," and ending with the steam-boats and the means of getting to the place. Of course we have all about Pharaoh Necho and Hanno, and the "Elysium of the Ancients," and we wonder, certainly not for the first time, where the sort of people who write guide-books learn their history. There is a little meteorology and other quasi-scientific matter in the book. Dr. Grabham has dedicated his book in Portuguese to the King of Portugal, and the excellencies of his English culminate in a translation he gives of the dedication. We hope the Portuguese is better.

Atchley's Builder's Price Book for 1870. (Atchley & Co.)

THIS book will be useful to the people for whom it has been put together. It is full of information and unpretending.

"I Remember"; and other Sketches. By the Author of 'Copsley Annals,' &c. (Seeley, Jackson & Halliday.)

THESE stories are mostly reprinted from the *Sunday at Home*. We confess we do not much like such stories as some of those in this volume, which begin as stories and end as religious tracts. Others are rather nice for children.

We have on our table *Infant Life, its Nurture and Care*, by E. N. G. (Low),—*The Bicycle, its Use and Action*, by C. Spencer (Warne),—*The Game of Bézique*, by Cavendish (De la Rue),—*The Royal Mint, its Working, Conduct and Operations, fully and practically Explained*, by G. F. Ansell (E. Wilson),—*Through Life and Beyond*; and *Paul Fenton*, by Mrs. F. M. Ward (Benrose),—*Eastward*, by Norman Macleod, D.D. (Strahan),—*The Starling*, by Norman Macleod, D.D. (Strahan),—and *Harmony in Religion*, by a Roman Catholic Priest (Moffat). Among new editions we have *Passages selected from the Writings of Thomas Carlyle*, by T. Ballantyne (Chapman & Hall),—*Hymns and Meditations*, by A. L. W. (Strahan),—*Curious Family History; or, Ireland before the Union*, by W. J. Fitzpatrick, J.P. (Simpkin). Also the following pamphlets: *The Nature of Man identical with that of other Animals*, by Julian (Lewes, Bacon),—*Contagion and Infection*, by D. Ross (Philip &

Son).—*Darwinism. The Noachian Flood: a Lecture*, by T. R. R. Stebbing, M.A. (Macmillan).—*Caste: a Lecture*, by Senator Sumner (Kendal, Robinson).—*Ancient Battlefields in the Southern Portion of North Humberland*, by the Rev. S. F. Surtees.—*Suggestions on Military Reform and Organization* (Mitchell).—*Emigration*, by an Englishwoman in Kansas (Palmer).—*A Scheme of Emigration on a National Scale*, by E. Wilson (Stanford).—*The Principles of Pauper Labour*, by E. W. Holland (Ridgway).—*The Aim, the Duties, and the Reward of a Schoolmaster*, by the Rev. S. Hawtrey, A.M. (Hamilton, Adams & Co.).—*Success in India, and How to Attain it*, by J. D. Besemeres (Eppingham Wilson).—*Midland Steam-Boiler Inspection and Assurance Company: Chief Engineer's Report, with Records of Boiler Explosions, 1869*,—and *Σαπτιου: a Memorial Sermon*, by E. W. Benson, D.D. (Macmillan).

THEOLOGICAL BOOKS.

Description d'un Commentaire de l'Apocalypse, Manuscrit du XII. Siècle compris dans la Bibliothèque de son Excellence le Marquis d'Altorga, Comte d'Altamira, &c. Par A. Bachelin. (Librairie Bachelin-Deflorenne.)

THE manuscript described in this publication contains a Latin commentary on the Revelation, followed by one on Daniel's prophecies. The commentary on the Apocalypse has been attributed to St. Beatus, a Spanish monk, who lived towards the end of the eighth century, and wrote a treatise on the Adoption of Christ against Elipaud, Archbishop of Toledo. The codex is in vellum, and belongs to the twelfth century. It contains 498 pages of text, enriched with 110 miniatures, remarkable for the style of their execution. The work before us contains a description of these miniatures, with fac-similes. As illustrative of the history of Art, they are curious and singular. Their characters, large and well-executed, remind us of the Roman and Byzantine style in the eighth century, of which there are very few remaining representations. It is impossible to point out the birth-place of the manuscript, whether the borders of the Rhine, northern France, or Belgium; but one readily thinks of its being modelled after an eighth or ninth century original. In an artistic view, the document is of considerable value; and we should like to see it in the possession of the authorities of the British Museum. The description given by M. Bachelin is clear and copious; while the figures, both black and coloured, are distinctly reproduced. *Clark's Ante-Nicene Christian Library. Vols. XIII. and XIV.*

THE former volume contains the remainder of St. Cyprian's treatises, with the writings of Novatian, Minucius Felix, &c.; the latter, the works of Methodius; Alexander of Lycopolis; Peter of Alexandria, and several fragments. The sense of the originals appears to be given correctly by the translators of these volumes, though it might have been at times less literal and more elegant. The "introductory notices" are short but pertinent. Speaking of Methodius, the introduction prefixed to the translation of his extant writings, states that he suffered martyrdom at Chalcedon, in Greece: but the Chalcedon meant by Suidas was in Syria; and the place is doubtful because the same authority connects his death with Decius and Valerian, which is incorrect. The notice of Minucius Felix wrongly asserts that the early date (about A.D. 166) was suggested by Rössler, whereas the latter followed Van Hoven, who, in an epistle addressed to G. Meermann, assigned the time of the Antonines.

Vestiges of the Historic Anglo-Hebrews in East Anglia. By the Rev. M. Margoliouth, LL.D. (Longmans.)

THIS pamphlet is an expansion of a paper read at the Annual Meeting of the Royal Archeological Institute for Great Britain and Ireland, which was held at Bury St. Edmunds, in 1869. The author has collected the few scattered notices of the Jews in the East of England which history supplies, and has put them together in a readable shape. They are, however, very few and meagre. His attempt

to show that Nicolaus de Lyra was an East Anglian, a native of Lynn, rests on improbable conjecture. The "à propos essay," as he terms it, is rambling; and, on the whole, the book possesses small value. Its author speaks in high-flown language of the Anglo-Hebrew Christians as "ornaments to every profession, quality, or trade with which their names happen to be associated"—a statement rather questionable, and coming with a singularly bad grace from Dr. Margoliouth.

The Life of Jesus; re-written for Young Disciples. By John Page Hopps. (Trübner & Co.)

THIS little book narrates the story of Jesus's life simply and clearly from a Unitarian point of view. Its adaptation to the class for whom it is designed is tolerably successful. Mr. Hopps's notions about angels assisting Jesus in showing himself again to his disciples, after his spirit had left the body, is somewhat strange.

The Child's Bible; being a Consecutive Arrangement of the Narrative and other Portions of Holy Scripture, in the Words of the Authorized Version. With upwards of 200 Original Illustrations. (Cassell, Peter & Galpin.)

WHETHER the Bible be a book for children admits of doubt. Little of it can really be understood by them, and erroneous notions will unavoidably rise in their minds about its language. Hence the task of adapting the Scriptures to them is difficult. The introduction states that the compilers have endeavoured "to put into a consecutive form such portions of Scripture as seem best adapted to the wants and capacities of childhood." In every case the words of the Authorized Version are retained, and chronological order is, as a rule, professedly followed. We do not think that most of the portions selected are adapted to the capacities of childhood. How can it be supposed that the prophetic language of Jacob in the 49th chapter of Genesis, the sublime poetry of the Book of Job in chapters 38-42, and parts of the Revelation of St. John, expressed in apocalyptic style, are intelligible to a child? How can antiquated expressions in the received version be apprehended at that age? The compilers have given too much of the Bible in their attempt to meet the wants of such as are hardly conscious of need; while the illustrations are poor, and will often suggest erroneous conceptions. The book is ushered into the world with a list of recommendations from Lord Bishops, Presbyterian and Independent ministers, which may lead to an undue estimate of its real merits. Whatever be said of the idea or plan, the execution is imperfect. The typography is very good: would that the illustrations were "grandly attractive," as is absurdly stated by a pious encomiast.

Discourses. By Father Hyacinthe. Translated by L. W. Bacon. (New York, Putnam; London, Low & Co.)

IT is of course unnecessary for us to say a word in praise of the oratory of Père Hyacinthe. To what one of the many American sects Mr. Bacon may belong we cannot tell: he calls himself "Pastor of a Church of Christ in Brooklyn, N.Y.," a somewhat vague designation, but we may say he is a fairly good translator. Of course such sermons had much better be read in French by those who can; but those who cannot, may read Mr. Bacon's version with pleasure.

School Sermons. By the Rev. Robert Lamb. (Longmans & Co.)

WE like these sermons; Mr. Lamb is no theologian and no orator; but he is earnest and liberal, and we doubt not is doing, and has done, good in Manchester.

Examination of Conscience. From the French of Trouson. Edited by the Rev. Orby Shipley. (Rivingtons.)

THERE was a great deal of fine feeling and devotion in Trouson, but only people of Mr. Shipley's school will be able to adopt this book without reserve. We think the hymns which Mr. Shipley has interspersed would be better away.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Theology.

Bennett's Mission Sermons of November, 1869, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Daniel and his Three Friends, Seven Short Lectures, 12mo. 1/6
Morison's Commentary on St. Matthew, 8vo. 14/ cl.
Muirhead's China and the Gospel, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Smith's Holiness through Faith, 12mo. 1/ swd.
Stoughton's Church of the Restoration, 2 vols. 8vo. 25/ cl.
Sunday Alphabet (The), roy. 8vo. 2/6 bds.
Wolfe's Sermons on Subjects Interesting at Present Time, 7/6

Law.

Clifford and Stephens's Practice of Court of Referees on Private Bills in Parliament, &c., roy. 8vo. 28/ cl.

History.

Pryme (G.), Autobiographic Recollections of, 8vo. 12/ cl.
Willis's Benedict de Spinoza, His Life, Correspondence, &c. 21/

Geography.

Wilkins's (Col.) Reconnoitring in Abyssinia, 8vo. 18/ cl.

Philology.

Æschylus's Prometheus Vincetus, Notes by Rev. J. Watson, 3/6
Johnson's Noces, 3 Parts in 1 Vol., 12mo. 3/ cl.

Science.

Basham's Renal Diseases, their Diagnosis and Treatment, 7/6
Beddoe On the Stature and Bulk of Man in the British Isles, 5/
Montgomery's Wealth of Nature, Our Food Supply, cr. 8vo. 5/
Richardson's Museum of Natural History, 2 vols. imp. 8vo. 46/
Smith's Pharmaceutical Guide to 1st and 2nd Examinations, 6/6
Williams's Fuel of the Sun, 8vo. 7/6 cl.

General Literature.

Alpine Journal (The), Vol. 4, 8vo. 14/ cl.
Austin's Poetry of the Period, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Bairns (The), or Janet's Love and Service, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Bosanquet's Essays and Stories, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Broadway (The), New Series, Vol. 3, Sept. 1869 to Feb. 1870, 6/
Charlie Douglas's Visit to a Mission Station, 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Eva's Victory, 18mo. 1/ cl.
Grant's (D.) Home Politics, or Growth of Trade, 8vo. 7/ cl.
Holmes's The Lost Father, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Holmes's The Young Mountaineers, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Lillywhite's Cricketer's Companion, 1870, 12mo. 1/ swd.
Ministry (The) of Women and the London Poor, by A. V. L., 3/6
No Appeal, a Novel, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Paul's Tim's Troubles, or Tried and True, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Ravenstein's Denominational Statistics of England & Wales, 1/6
St. Pauls, Vol. 5, October, 1869, to March, 1870, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Slater's Telegraphic Code to ensure Secrecy, 12mo. 7/6 cl. swd.
Story of Two Lives, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Sullivan's (Sir E.) Protection to Native Industry, 8vo. 5/ cl.
Taylor's Rupert Rochester, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Wheatley's Round About Piccadilly and Pall Mall, 8vo. 16/ cl.

LECTURES AT TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

Dublin, March 7, 1870.

IN a former letter you had an account of the opening of Mr. Richey's new course of lectures on Irish History. Since then four more lectures of the series have been delivered to large audiences; and as the subject, the mode of treatment, and even the place where the lectures are delivered have all more or less interest, a brief account of the second and third lectures of the course may prove acceptable.

The second Lecture discussed the three prevalent theories as to the condition of the Irish Church in 1534—first, that adopted by Roman Catholic writers, viz., that there was a completely organized Church, which was dissolved and broken up by the Reformation; secondly, that the Church was utterly disorganized and corrupt, which is the view taken by Protestant writers; and, thirdly, Dr. Todd's theory, namely, that there were two Churches, the old Celtic, or National Church, among the native tribes, and the English Roman Catholic Church, where the influence of the English Government extended. With none of these views did the lecturer agree, though each of them, he thought, stated a half-truth. There was in his opinion but one Church, which was Roman Catholic in doctrine and ritual, organized in theory as that of England or France, but which, never strong in its secular aspect, had been in that branch almost destroyed by the constant wars and disorders that had rendered a parochial clergy impossible. The wretched state of the country clergy and cathedrals was illustrated by reports from the Bullarium of Theiner. The regulars were the only branch of the Church efficient and possessing influence over the people,—the only means of education, as Lord Grey admitted. The Church, both regular and secular, was split into the Irish and English sections, which, though identical in doctrine, took part in the contentions of their flocks. The military character of many of the clergy was illustrated by examples; and it was shown that the ignorance of the clergy was a necessary consequence of the want of a University, which it had been attempted from time to time to found. The charges of immorality brought against them were proved to be unsup-

ported by evidence; their faults being those of a barbarous, not of a luxurious, age. The lecturer concluded by pointing out the total absence from Ireland of all the causes which were elsewhere predisposing the people to a reformation.

The third Lecture, delivered on the 19th of February last, treated of the crisis which arose on the Geraldine insurrections—the attempt of that powerful family to put themselves forward as the party of the Pope, and to obtain the support of the Continental Catholic powers; the absolute necessity for Henry the Eighth to recover the royal authority in Ireland, and the successive steps by which Lord Grey reduced the entire island to temporary submission. The English Government was compelled to choose a course of policy: either that of conciliation by treating with the Celtic chiefs as the representatives of their clans, and concluding separate indentures; or that of complete conquest and colonization. The former plan was advocated by Henry himself, the latter by the Irish Council. The policy of conciliation which was adopted was illustrated by the lecturer, from various indentures between the King and O'Neil, O'Donnell, O'Rourke, &c. The good effects of this course were made clear by the successful administration of St. Leger. Mr. Richey concluded by pointing out how unreasonably all English Governments sought to assimilate the Celt to the Saxon in *externals*, as dress, language, &c., and how the fruitless attempts to carry out this plan marred the whole effect of a policy in *essentials* just and generous.

The second Lecture of the course from the Chair of Ancient History was given by Prof. Mahaffy on Wednesday last, and attracted a much larger audience than even the opening discourse. The subject was 'The Deciphering of the Hieroglyphics.' Having referred to the evidences for ancient history furnished by tradition, documents, and what are called antiquities, and pointed out their respective value and importance, Mr. Mahaffy proceeded to describe the difficulties and perplexities encountered by learned men when, at the close of the last century, they attempted to solve the problem presented by Egyptian and Assyrian monuments and inscriptions. Till this was done, however, it was clear that little could be effected in the way of really ancient history, for it was plain from the evidence of the Jewish Scriptures, from the most intelligent and trustworthy Greeks, and from their consistent traditions, that the oldest known culture was to be sought on the Nile and the Euphrates. The different kinds of writing on stone and papyrus were then described, as (1) the *Hieroglyphic*, consisting of entire pictures carved on stone, and coloured brightly; (2) the *Hieratic*, intended for use on papyrus, being an abridged form of the preceding, and, like it, used for sacred purposes; and (3) a still more abridged form, called the *Demotic*, and designed for popular use. The Professor next pointed out the several steps by which men advanced from picture-writing to the present phonetic system—a system to which the Egyptians never attained,—and showed how by the discoveries at Rosetta at the time of the French expedition in Egypt, and by subsequent discoveries in other parts of that country, learned men, and in particular Champollion, were enabled to solve the problem of Egyptian picture-writing, and throw a flood of light upon the subject of ancient Egyptian languages, history and civilization. Mr. Mahaffy, having given a brief analysis of the contents of the recovered literature of Ancient Egypt, under the three heads of Sacred, Didactic, and Historic, concluded by summing up the great value and importance of this literature, strangely rescued from a destruction that seemed inevitable.—The next Lecture promises to be equally interesting, the subject, as announced, being 'The Deciphering of the Cuneiform Inscriptions.' O.

NEW BOOKS.

MESSRS. LONGMANS announce 'Letters of the late Sir G. Cornwall Lewis,' edited by his Brother, —a work on 'Land and Industrial Economy,' by Prof. Cliffe Leslie,—'The Origin of Civilization

and the Primitive Condition of Man,' by Sir John Lubbock,—'The Historical Geography of Europe,' by Mr. Freeman,—'A Historical Account of the Neutrality of Great Britain during the American Civil War,' by Prof. Bernard,—'The Cruise of the Kate, a Single-handed Voyage Round England,' by Mr. E. E. Middleton,—'The Mythology of the Aryan Races,' by the Rev. G. W. Cox,—'Logic, Deductive and Inductive,' by Prof. Bain,—and Prof. Max Müller's Lectures on the Science of Religion. In Science, 'Researches on Diamagnetism and Magneto-Crystalline Action,' by Prof. Tyndall,—'Other Worlds than Ours,' by Mr. Proctor, and a translation of the Botany of MM. Le Maout and Decaisne by Mrs. Hooker, edited by Dr. Hooker.

Mr. Murray announces the speedy publication of Earl Stanhope's 'History of the Reign of Queen Anne until the Peace of Utrecht,' 'Selections from the Correspondence of the late Earl of Elgin,' edited by Mr. Walrond,—'Scrambles Among the Alps,' by Mr. Whymper,—'The Handwriting of Junius Investigated,' by Mr. Chabot, with a preface by the Hon. E. Twissleton,—'A Catalogue of Sir Joshua Reynolds's Works,' by Mr. T. Taylor and Mr. Franks,—and 'The Schools of Painting in North Italy from the Second to the Tenth Century,' by Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselli. In Science he promises the 3rd and 4th volumes of Dr. Percy's 'Metallurgy,'—'Alpine Flowers,' by Mr. Robinson,—and new editions of Sir C. Lyell's 'Elements of Geology' and Mrs. Somerville's 'Physical Geography.'

Messrs. Blackwood & Sons promise the concluding volumes of Mr. Hill Barton's 'History of Scotland,'—'A Journal of the Waterloo Campaign,' kept by General Cavalié Mercer,—'Family Records of the Bruses and the Cumyns,' by M. E. Cumming Bruce,—'The Poems of Ossian' (the Gaelic text edited by the Rev. A. Clerk), and a 'Handy-book of Bees,' by Mr. Pettigrew.

Messrs. Low & Co. have in preparation 'True to Herself,' by Mr. F. W. Robinson,—'Hedged In,' by Miss Phelps,—a second and revised edition of Masterman's 'Paraguay,'—'Sketches in America,' by Mr. J. White, H.M. Inspector of Schools,—and 'Essays in Mosaic,' by Mr. T. Ballantyne.

AUTOGRAPHS.

AMONG the autographs belonging to the late Mr. Burn, sold by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson last week, we note the following:—A Letter from Anne, Countess of Pembroke, "To my noble and beloved brother Sir Edward Hoby, Knight, give these at Bath." Ragland, August 11, sending a present of venison; had thought of adding pepper and salt to make the present complete, but, considering the distance it has to be carried, feared it might be thought that "her wit needed the salt rather than the venison," &c., *Sl.*—A Petition to the King as to the legitimization of James, Duke of Monmouth, to enable him to dispose of his estate, with a Letter of the Earl of Lauderdale at the foot, advising compliance with the prayer of the Petition; Petitions of members of the Scott Family; Warrant signed "C.R." (Charles II.) as to the entail of the Buccleugh estate; and other interesting historical papers, 12l.—Savile Correspondence, Letters of many distinguished persons to members of the Savile Family in the 17th and 18th centuries, 15l. 15s.—A Letter of Pope's mentioning Mrs. Blount, 4l. 12s., of James the Second, "For my sonne the Prince of Orange," of Sir E. Hyde to Prince Rupert, 4l.—Two of Sir John Fastolf,—One from Charles Lamb to Bernard Barton, about Blake the artist, extolling his Canterbury Pilgrims above Stothard's, &c.; also a short autograph note, signed "Elia," 7l. 10s. Among foreign ones we may notice, Autograph notes by Martin Luther of his own life, 3l. 5s., probably written for some album amicorum,—Huygens (Const.) de Zuylichem, Original Latin Poetry and Letters of Duplessis Mornay, Spanheim, Pontanus, Fr. Junius, Christian Huygens, J. De Witt, 1660, &c., from his collection, 7l.—A Letter of Nicolo Poussin to Cav. dal Rosso, Parigi, Gennaro 17, 1642. This letter, mentioning the famous picture of the Seven Sacra-

ments, is printed in the Collection de Lettres de N. Poussin, 5l. 10s.—One from Catherine de' Medici, Queen of France, to the Bishop of Limoges, speaking of the internal dissensions in her kingdom, but saying she is indisposed to arm against the disaffected; on pages 3 and 4 is a further Dispatch to the Bishop, also signed by the Queen, dated St. Germain-en-Laye, Nov. 28, 1561.—Two Letters of Descartes, and a long Letter from Washington to Sir John Sinclair on the Agriculture of the United States, 35l., and one from Voltaire to Frederick the Great's sister, the Margravine of Baireuth.

SIR C. TREVELYAN'S PAPER IN 'RECESS STUDIES.'

HAVING detected two slight errors in my recent paper in Sir Alexander Grant's 'Recess Studies,' I hope I may be permitted to disburden my conscience to a literary father-confessor. At page 64, I speak of the Egyptian obelisk in the Hippodrome at Constantinople as having "formed the Meta, or turning-point, for the chariots." This obelisk was in the centre of the Spina. The obelisk marking the turning-point is another, calling itself "the Colossus." It was once plated with bronze, and is now in such a dilapidated condition that it must soon fall if something is not done to sustain it. At page 112, the 'Periplus of the Erythraean Sea' is alluded to as having been written by Cosmas Indicopleustes. This was my recollection of early studies in India; but, if this name be omitted, the rest of the statement is, I believe, strictly correct. The author of 'The Periplus' was a Greek of Alexandria, whose name has not survived the lapse of ages; while Cosmas Indicopleustes was a monk who travelled to India in Justinian's time.

C. E. TREVELYAN.

FRIDAY IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, March 1, 1870.

WAS it by mere accident that Defoe selected the name of "Friday" for Crusoe's savage? or was there still in England some remnant of the mythical reverence for Friday, other than the fancy that it is an unlucky day? At all events, in some other countries, where Friday is even more holy than in England or Germany, it has been personified and even canonized by the Church. Prascovia is well known to all as a sort of typical Russian name, but it is less known that the proper Slavonic spelling is Paraskeva, the Greek Παρασκευή (?)—day of preparation, or Friday. At what time St. Paraskeva was canonized would be difficult to tell, but probably at the same time with St. Anastasia (the Greek Sunday), for in the religious pictures they appear together. The common appellation of St. Paraskeva among the Russian people is *Pyatnitsa*, Friday—from *pyat*, five—*lit.* the fifth day of the week, and the churches dedicated to her are called *Pyatniki*. St. Pyatnitsa, or Petka, is also very familiar to the Serbians, Bulgarians, and all the South Slavonians. With Pyatnitsa there often appears also St. Anastasia in another form, as St. *Nedelya* (the old name of Sunday—*lit.* not-working); and once or twice in the popular tales we meet with a Mother *Sereda*, or Wednesday. In many of the rural districts of Russia, and especially in the Ukraine, extreme reverence is paid to Friday, and no work at all is done on that day; carding, spinning, and ploughing being especially forbidden. In A.D. 1589 the Patriarch of Constantinople, by a circular letter to the Russ-Lithuanian bishops, forbade the practice of making Friday a festival equal to Sunday; and in spite of this we find that the peasants of the volost of Tavrensky, from 1590-1598, made an agreement not to thresh, or grind, or heat the ovens on Fridays. There are legends that Mother Friday goes about in white clothes punishing those women who spin on her day with blindness, which can be relieved only by prayers and penance. Blindness is the penalty, because the dust and lint arising from the spinning is supposed to get into the eyes of the saint. She is very apt too to throw into the room an *impane* hank, which must be all spun up in a single night. The old proverbs say, "Begin work on a Friday."

and it will come to nought,"—"She who spins on Friday covers her parent's eyes with the lint,"—"An old woman has seven Fridays in a week." On the 28th of October, the Feast of St. Paraskeva, flax is washed, and the first portions are consecrated in the church. She is the patron of husbandry; and fruits are offered up to her image, prayers are addressed to her for a good harvest, and her pictures decorated with flowers and ribbons are carried into the fields in procession. Paraskeva-Pyatnitsa is likewise considered the protector of marriage, and many attributes are ascribed to her which usually belong to the Virgin. On the Feast of the Intercession of the Virgin, which the Russians call *Sokrof*, the veil—from the veil of the Virgin spread over Constantinople in the reign of the Emperor Leo to protect it from the Saracens,—the girls who wish to get married sing "Mother Pyatnitsa-Paraskeva! cover me quietly." The married women have their hair always covered with a kerchief, whence the song means, "Find me a husband." The same prayer is often addressed to the Virgin.

These and many other points in the cult of Pyatnitsa, identify her with the Slavonic goddess *Pria*, known also as *Lada* and *Siva*—*Lith. seewa*, (in Carniola, Friday is called *Sibne dan*),—who presided over love, marriage and Spring. *Pria* is the same as the German and Scandinavian *Freya* or *Frigga*, from whom Friday is named; and we find many of the same superstitions and legends connected with Friday in the German as in the Slavonic countries. This is the case about spinning and weaving, which in Germany is also forbidden on Thursday evenings, not so much because Thursday was the great holy day, as because it was the eve of the day consecrated to *Freya*.

We know that the week was introduced into me from Egypt in the fourth century, and that the days were named after the planets according to a peculiar system of intervals. It has been supposed, by Mannhardt, among others, that the German and English names of the days were translations of the Latin names; in the case of Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the gods *Tiu*, *Wodan*, *Thor* and *Freya* being thought to correspond to Mars, Mercury, Jove and Venus. These names of heathen gods recurring weekly, induced the Germans, who had by no means got over their Paganism, to observe in particular ways the days consecrated to their old gods, and hence the veneration for Thursday and Friday. Now what is strange is, that we see the same observances on Friday, and to some extent on Thursday, in Slavonic countries, where the names of the days have no reference to old gods, but are chiefly numerical designations. These observances are all evidently Pagan, and can in no way be traced to any Christian belief or tradition. Neither can we suppose that these observances were derived from the German ones, for they differ in some respects, and exist where no western influence has ever penetrated. It is curious that besides the actual connexion of the divinities who preside over Friday, those to whom Sunday is dedicated are feminine among both the Slavonic and German peoples. Wednesday's god, however, which is male in German, is feminine in the few Slavonic legends which speak of her.

We seem therefore led to the conclusion that the reverence paid to Friday in Russia is owing to the fact that the days of the week were known before the introduction of Christianity. It is possible indeed that during the century between the coming of Rurik and the conversion of St. Vladimir, the Germans, who even then had certain commercial relations with Novgorod, may have introduced the notation by weeks, and even the names of the days. But it is conceivable that the week may have been in use in both Russia and Germany long prior to the introduction of Christianity. Is there any proof that it was not brought to the northern nations direct from the East, without passing through Greece and Rome. It would be interesting to know if there exist in England among the lower classes any legends as to the origin of the connexion between Friday and ill luck. F. S.

THE MOABITE STONE.

THE question of the Moabite stone is still in suspense. Since his last letter to the *Times* Mr. Deutsch does not seem to have come into possession of any of the new material from Paris, which is all the more to be regretted as it was promised to him within a few days. Meanwhile we must be satisfied with what he indeed points out as the most substantial gain, viz., the archaic form of the "Cadmean" letters, which are not henceforth to be sought in those scattered units of "Mesopotamian" fragments alluded to in Mr. Deutsch's first communication, but which occur here up and down a large and authentic Royal document, the general date of which leaves hardly room for any doubt. It seems almost a pity that the two agents of France and England, instead of working separately in the matter, did not decide at an early period upon joint action; if they had, possibly the precious relic might have been saved. A full restoration seems almost entirely out of the question now. We look forward with eagerness to further information.

OLD SPANISH TOWNS.

THERE are events transpiring in Chili of some interest. With the growing power and increased resources of this country, the Chilians are determined to reduce the hostile Indians, the Araucanos, who have so long maintained their independence, and in alleged connexion with whom some Frenchman in Paris calls himself King of Araucania. The country was occupied by the old Conquistadores, and Pedro de Valdivia with very slender forces made himself master of it, and planted seven towns called cities. These were conquered and destroyed by the Araucanos, and now for above two centuries no Spaniard or Chilian has seen even the ruins, so closely has the district been held by the jealous Indians. The help of small steamers, which can ascend the rivers, now enables the Chilians to assail their opponents, and as the bar of the Imperial river has been crossed, it is hoped the expedition will witness the strange sight of the abandoned cities of Imperial and Villa Rica, founded in the sixteenth century, and looked upon by the Chilians as antiquities. There can now be little doubt that the independent state of Araucania, one which may be regarded as the only organized Indian State now remaining, will soon cease to exist. Mosquitia never approached Araucania in organization. The result will be the continuation in an unbroken line of Chilian culture, and its approach to the Straits of Magellan.

THE STONE OF ZOHELETH, EN-ROGEL AND THE KING'S GARDENS.

WE owe the following letter to the courtesy of Mr. George Grove.—

Jérusalem, 22 Février, 1870.

A peu près au centre de la ligne suivant laquelle se développe le village de Siloam, il existe un plateau rocheux surmonté de constructions Arabes, qui en masquent la véritable forme et l'étendue; la face occidentale coupée à pic surplombe légèrement la vallée. Des degrés grossièrement taillés dans le roc permettent de le gravir, non sans peine, et de pénétrer ainsi directement de la vallée au milieu du village; c'est le chemin, malaisé et même dangereux, mais direct, que suivent habituellement les femmes de Siloam qui viennent remplir leurs outres à la source dite de la Vierge (*Ain Sitti Mariam, Immed-deraj*). Or ce passage et le banc de rocher dans lequel il est pratiqué sont appelés par les *fellahin* EZ-ZEHWELE. Il est impossible de ne pas être frappé de l'identité absolue qu'offre ce nom avec celui de la pierre de Zoheleth, que la Bible (1 Rois i, 9) place près (אצל) de Ain Rogel. Il suffit, en effet, de comparer זחלה pour constater avec quelle précision les éléments phonétiques se correspondent. Le type vocalique lui-même est exactement reproduit, à part une intervention insignifiante du son o, qui, en hébreu, précède, et en arabe suit la consonne ح. Une transcription homogène nous présentera d'une

manière encore plus nette cette identité: hébreu: ZOHELET=arabe construit: ZEHOLET.

Je crois donc pouvoir considérer l'emplacement de la pierre de Zoheleth comme définitivement déterminé. Ce point fixé d'une façon certaine peut servir à en déterminer beaucoup d'autres du plus haut intérêt; je ne puis aujourd'hui qu'en indiquer quelques uns, me réservant de revenir plus tard longuement sur cette question. Par exemple, il devient infiniment probable que c'est à la Fontaine de la Vierge, et non pas à *Bir Eiyoub*, qu'il faut mettre Ain Rogel. En effet, Bir Eiyoub est éloigné de la Zehwél de près de 700 mètres, la piscine de Siloé de 400 mètres; tandis que la Fontaine de la Vierge, située juste vis-à-vis de la Zehwél, n'en est séparée que par la largeur de la vallée, environ une soixantaine de mètres. Je ferai remarquer l'importance de ce résultat pour le tracé de la ligne séparative des territoires de Benjamin et de Juda qui passait par Ain Rogel, et l'appui qu'il apporte à l'ingénieuse théorie du Capitaine Warren sur la direction de cette ligne.

Je dois relever un autre fait qui me paraît intimement lié à cette remarque et la confirmer dans une certaine mesure. On sait la multiplicité de dénominations sous lesquelles est connue la grande vallée orientale de Jérusalem, vulgairement dite du *Cidron*. Les *fellahin* de Siloam la divisent en trois sections, qui sont, en procédant du nord au sud: 1° Wady Sitti Mariam; 2° Wady Fer'aun; 3° Wadi Eiyoub. Le nom donné au tronçon intermédiaire qui s'étend environ depuis l'angle S.-E. du Haram jusqu'au confluent situé au N. de Bir Eiyoub, est remarquable: Wady Fer'aun, c'est à dire la Vallée de Pharaon. Or, l'on n'ignore pas que pour les Arabes le nom de Pharaon indique seulement l'idée d'un roi quelconque des temps anciens, et qu'on le retrouve avec cette acception vague dans une foule de localités qui n'ont rien à faire avec l'Égypte; à peu près comme en France, tous les camps romains sont des camps de César pour le vulgaire. Wady Fer'aun signifie donc en réalité la vallée du roi, et la région à laquelle s'applique ce nom est précisément celle qu'occupaient les Jardins du Roi de la Bible.

Je n'ai pas le loisir d'étudier aujourd'hui, dans cette brève communication, toutes les questions topographiques qui peuvent être soulevées, et je pense, résolues, par ces deux observations; je me bornerai seulement à faire remarquer combien une recherche méthodique des noms d'endroits, conservés par la tradition indigène *genuine*, pourrait être fertile en découvertes inattendues.

CHARLES CLERMONT-GANNEAU, Drogman-Chancelier du Consulat de France à Jérusalem.

Literary Gossip.

THE new edition of Bishop Berkeley's works, edited by Prof. Fraser, of Edinburgh, for the Clarendon Press, may be expected before Christmas. Besides the editor's Prefaces and Notes, and his account of Berkeley's life and philosophy, it contains much hitherto unpublished matter from the Bishop's MSS., which have been supplied by Archdeacon Rose. Prof. Ueberweg, of Königsberg has lately published a German translation of Bishop Berkeley: the Bishop has hitherto been appreciated in Germany and neglected in England.

THE death of Dr. Duncan, a professor in the New College, Edinburgh, is announced. Prof. Duncan was a very "absent-minded" man, and a legend used to be current about him which has been told of many people in slightly different forms. The Doctor was coming, so says the story, out of the college one day, when a cow brushed slightly against him; the Doctor mechanically lifted his hat and muttered "I beg your pardon, ma'am." He was a good deal rallied about this, and a day or two afterwards, as he was again coming from his class he stum-

bled against a lady, and at once exclaimed, "Is that you again, you beast?"

PROF. MAX MÜLLER'S four lectures on the 'Science of Religion' will be published in four consecutive numbers of one of the magazines. The first lecture will appear in the April number.

FROM a note in the "Centenary" edition of 'The Antiquary,' we learn that the incident of the "Castra Pruinis posita" is true. A Scotch Judge, Sir J. Clerk, of Penicuik, discovered a "prætorium" on a small property he had in Dumfriesshire; and a shepherd was the Edie Ochiltree who cut short his speculations. Sir John's visitor was the antiquary Roger Gale.

WE are glad to observe that the governing power of Christ's Hospital is going to enlarge the sphere of their ancient school, and give valuable aid in solving the problem of Middle Class Education.

AMONG remarkable books to be sold next week, are the folio copies of the first and third editions of Shakspeare. The value of the first folio (A.D. 1623) has increased at every sale. In 1787, Dr. R. Wright's copy was sold for 10*l*. Six years ago, George Daniel's copy brought 716*l*. 12*s*. The third folio edition (A.D. 1664), which contains seven plays not before printed in folio, will also be put up for sale on Wednesday, the 16th inst. Most of the copies of this edition were destroyed in the Great Fire of London; and the edition itself is perhaps even scarcer than the first.

WE understand that a work on contemporary Austrian politics, from the English point of view, is coming out. The book will give a complete account of the career of Count Beust as an Austrian Minister, and contain maps, statistical tables, and diplomatic and other documents.

THE total number of unattached students at Oxford up to the end of last year was sixty-six. Among them are a considerable sprinkling of undergraduates who have been obliged to leave their colleges through failure in University examinations.

MR. JAMES DODDS, the author of 'The Fifty Years Struggle of the Scottish Covenanters,' has written a sketch of the life of Dr. Chalmers.

WE trust that the disciples of the Religion of Positivism are pleased with the "Affaire Auguste Comte." To the Gentile world it would seem charitable to suppose that the philosopher was mad: but we presume that theory would hardly be acceptable to believers.

In the *Revue Critique* M. Gaston Boissier notices with approval Æmilius Hübner's second volume of the 'Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum,' containing the Latin Inscriptions in Spain, of which he holds that five thousand are genuine, though many others are spurious. Mommsen has added some very valuable notes to the work.

M. A. CALMON has published the second volume of his 'Histoire Parlementaire des Finances de la Restauration.'

ACCORDING to the *Augsburger Zeitung*, an account of the Algerian campaign of 1835 will be published next month at Paris. It is from the papers of the late Duc d'Orléans, who took part in the campaign. An introduction by the

Comte de Chartres gives a sketch of the history of the conquest of Algeria from 1830 to 1835, and the Comte de Paris writes the Preface. Prince de Joinville is going to collect and publish his military sketches of Custoza, Sadowa, &c., which have appeared anonymously in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

In a paper read at the last meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions, M. Deffrémery maintained that the date of the capture of Jerusalem by the Egyptian Caliph should be 1098 and not 1096, the date hitherto adopted by historians.

THE Duc d'Aumale, we learn from the *Temps*, has sent a copy of the 'Histoire des Princes de Condé' to M. Lévy, the well known publisher, with the inscription:—"A celui qui m'a servi de second dans le duel du droit contre la force; à celui dont le nom a, pendant sept ans, retenti à côté du mien dans toutes les chambres du palais et du conseil d'État."

HENRI D'ORLÉANS."

LAMARTINE'S Château of Monceau near Mâcon is to be sold on the 26th.

THE small-pox epidemic is declining in Paris, but not before it has broken out in an unexpected way. M. Laboulaye has written a short sketch in the *feuilleton* of the *Journal des Débats* called 'La Vaccine.'

M. E. AGNEL has published a book 'On the Influence of Popular Speech on the Form of certain Words of the French Language.'

A WORK of the very first importance to students of the French Revolution is being published at Leipzig.—Prof. Schmidt's 'Pictures of the French Revolution,' drawn from the inedited papers of the Secret Police of Paris. Two volumes have already appeared, and they present the life of the French capital from day to day in a most striking series of pictures.

DR. FROMMANN has written in the *Augsburger Zeitung* a striking criticism of the Union Decree of the Council of Florence.

PROF. TRENDELENBURG and Prof. Kuno Fischer are at war. Prof. Trendelenburg, with all his merits, is a little dictatorial; and it was only a wonder that the Hegelians and he have kept the peace so long. However, he has been the aggressor, and 'Anti-Trendelenburg'—such is the title of Kuno Fischer's pamphlet—is not wholly undeserved.

In our list of works issued last year to subscribers by the Bibliófilos Andaluces we omitted 'Retratos de Autores Españoles, sacados, en fac-simile, de Antiguas Ediciones de sus obras, 1563-1701.' This collection of portraits, made at the instigation of Don Pascual Gayangos, comprises among others Jorje de Montemayor, 1563, Pedro de Madariaga, 1565, Ponce de Leon, 1569, Hernan Cortés, Gabriel Lasso de la Vega, 1594. The 'Comedia de la Soberana Virgen de Guadalupe y sus Milagros y Grandezas de España' is attributed to Cervantes; and Don José Maria Asensio, in an introduction, claims to have found kindred thoughts and names with reference to the 'Trato de Argel' which induce him to regard it as from the pen of the author of 'Don Quixote.'

THE centenary of Hölderlin's birth will be celebrated on the 20th of the month.

WE have received a letter from "The writer of the 'Russische Briefe' in the Berlin *Zukunft*,"

in reference to our remarks on Pogodin's controversy with Prof. Schirren about the Baltic Provinces of Russia. The length of the letter prevents our printing it in full, but we may state that its purpose is to show that we erred in calling Pogodin "A historian of the old school." Rather than give any unnecessary offence to so courteous a critic as our Correspondent, we will modify the designation we gave to Pogodin, and call him, not a historian of the old school, but "a historian who is considered antiquated by writers of the modern school."

ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES.—Professor Pepper on the last New and Wonderful Ghost Effects and other Optical Resources of the POLYTECHNIC.—The Romantic Tale of Rip Van Winkle, with extraordinary Dioramic and Spectral Scenes, is narrated by Mr. Ardis.—Professor Pepper's Annual Course, 'On Astronomy and Spectrum Analysis,' Wednesdays at 9.30 and Saturdays at 3, during Lent, at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

SCIENCE

MEDICAL BOOKS.

A Manual of Diet for the Invalid and Dyspeptic. By Duncan Turner. (Churchill & Sons.)

THIS book is written for the public, and of course the author eschews all technical terms and scientific facts. Now if it be true that the real science of a thing is the knowledge of it, all such books must be regarded as utterly valueless for the purposes for which they were written. You cannot instruct people with regard to the nature of diet and its action in the system without going into the chemistry of food. Food acts chemically in the system, and no one can either know the nature of food or instruct others in its action without understanding the "classification of the chemists," which Dr. Duncan rather ostentatiously rejects. It is too late in the day to write 'A Manual of Diet,' and to divide all food into animal and vegetable. We cannot recommend Dr. Duncan's Manual, as the conclusion every one must come to is that there is no understanding it without personally consulting the author.

Hospitalism and Zymotic Diseases. By Every Kennedy, M.D. (Longmans & Co.)

IT is a very common opinion that our hospitals are the glory of our civilization, and few Englishmen walking over Westminster Bridge would not feel some pride at the thought that the magnificent pile of buildings on the southern shore of the Thames is to be devoted to the relief of the sick poor. Yet voices of the most painful kind have come to us to consider the question whether our hospitals are not curses instead of blessings. Twenty years ago Sir James Simpson warned the benevolent that in sending sick persons to hospitals they were hurrying them to the grave. Ten years ago Florence Nightingale said, "At the end of a life spent in hospital work to this conclusion I have always come, that the poor are better relieved in their own homes." These are cruel words if not truthful words. But another great authority now comes forward. Dr. Every Kennedy, of Dublin, in the work before us, has appeared not with opinions, but with facts, to show that women confined in lying-in hospitals die in much larger numbers than at their own homes. He quotes carefully-collected statistics to support his argument and to show the fearful mortality in hospitals as compared with homes. He brings forward especially the result of Dr. Leon Le Fort's calculations, which are made in nearly 2,000,000 cases in all the cities of Europe, and in which he found that whereas one woman in 29 died in hospitals, only one woman in 212 died when confined at their own homes. The question must not be allowed to rest here. The sacrifice of human life is too large to be tolerated, and nothing but a Government inquiry into this state of things ought to satisfy the people of this country.

A Physician's Problems. By Charles Elam, M.D. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS volume contains a series of thoughtful essays

on subjects not precisely medical, but of such a character as only a man with a medical education can competently deal. They are not on necessarily connected subjects, but still have a relationship sufficient to give the whole book a unity of character. The first essay is on natural heritage, and is an attempt to answer the question, "What of essential nature do our parents and ancestors bequeath to us?" The second paper is on degeneration in man, and the problem is "How are our armies of crime and disease recruited?" The author takes a somewhat despondent view of the possibility of crime and disease so far acting on the human constitution as to cause a general degradation of the race. He does not deal with the subject from a Darwinian point of view, or he might see in the law of natural selection a more hopeful view than any he has been able to take. In the third essay the problem he takes up is the question, "Are mental affections and tendencies contagious, like bodily diseases?" In this paper he gives a very interesting summary of the various mental and moral epidemics, and comes to the conclusion that in modern times our press is licentious, our spiritual teachers lax, our science prostituted, and our legislators encourage crime. The fourth essay—on "What effect has the work of the brain upon life, health and mind?"—will be read with interest by all hard students. His conclusions are more hopeful in this investigation; and he shows, by a long list of the long lives of great men, that it is possible by *care* to work hard and live long. The remaining essays, three in number, deal with "Illusions and Hallucinations," "Somnambulism," and "Reverie and Abstraction." No one can read these essays without being impressed with the author's ability and industry. At the same time, there is a vein of melancholy and hopelessness in many of our author's conclusions that is naturally imparted to those who read his pages.

CONVERSAZIONE AT BURLINGTON HOUSE.

On Saturday last Sir Edward Sabine, President of the Royal Society, held his first reception for the present season; and, as is customary on such occasions, a collection of scientific apparatus, distributed through the rooms at Burlington House, afforded to the visitors an opportunity to examine novelties and improvements. From Mr. Apps's wonderful and gorgeous vacuum tubes, to the appliances for imparting a liberal education to the blind in the College at Worcester, there was a wide range, as may be gathered from what follows.

A chronograph for recording the speed of a cannon ball fired from a gun, at different parts of its course, has been for some years in use: one invented by a Belgian officer; another, the best of its kind, by the Rev. F. Bashforth, of Plumstead. But something more than this was wanted—namely, to know what was the movement of a projectile within the gun itself; and this something more is accomplished by the chronoscope invented by Capt. Andrew Noble, of the Elswick Ordnance Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne. It is a singularly ingenious machine, and, being shown in operation, proved eminently attractive to Sir Edward Sabine's numerous visitors. It comprises wheel-work, set in motion by a heavy weight, a dial which indicates the rate of motion, and a series of disks rotating on a common axis. Immediately in front of the edge of each disk is placed the terminal of an electric wire, the other end of which is connected with a gun, at perhaps fifty or a hundred yards distance. Through the sides of the gun, at regular distances from breech to muzzle, iron plugs are screwed. In the centre of each plug works a piston, which, by pressure against its inner end, can be pushed slightly outwards: to its outer end the wire is attached. When all is ready, the disks of the chronoscope are made to rotate by the wheel-work with great velocity,—the gun is fired,—the ball, or projectile, as it rushes along the bore pushes the inner ends of the pistons one after the other,—the outer ends give a slight jump, sufficient, however, to cut the wires thereto attached, and by this cutting a spark is on the instant produced at

the terminal on the chronoscope. The edges of the disks are coated with white paper, under a film of lamp black. The spark burns off a minute speck of the black, and discloses an equally minute speck of the white paper. The first spark comes, of course, from the wire nearest the breech, and the last from the one nearest the muzzle, and from the intermediate ones in their order. The time between one and the other is almost inconceivably small; but as the chronoscope will measure the hundred-thousandth part of a second, the movement of the projectile along the gun is accurately recorded by the specks on the disks, and is read off on a scale to four or five places of decimals. At Burlington House the gun was represented by a service rifle charged with gun-cotton, which makes no smoke; but the results were similar to those produced by one of the three hundred pound projectiles fired at Woolwich, and excited much admiration.—They were witnessed also on the following Monday by Mr. Childers, and a select party of naval and military officers, who now understand that by the experiments already made with the chronoscope, our knowledge of the behaviour of different kinds of gunpowder has been so much extended as to lead to greater efficiency with less cost in artillery practice; and at the same time the experimentalists are arriving at conclusions as to the pressure of the gases on the inside of the gun.

Mr. Hawksley exhibited a self-illuminating ophthalmoscope, constructed on a plan suggested by Dr. L. S. Beale, which can be used in full daylight. This is important, as it obviates the necessity for examining a patient in a dark room, and allows of his taking any convenient posture. Numbers of the visitors during the evening looked into a human eye, and saw the retina, and could compare it with those of a cat and a rabbit which were caged up on the table to undergo examination. At the same table, Dr. J. B. Sanderson exhibited a sphygmograph, and a stethograph—the one to show the beatings of the pulse, the other those of the heart. The principle of the instrument is pneumatic: tubes convey the impulses from the chest or the wrist to a drum, on which a delicate indicator makes every movement visible. The value of these instruments in diagnosis will be obvious to all medical practitioners. Dr. Sanderson had provided a subject whose heart beating somewhat irregularly, enabled him to demonstrate satisfactorily the capabilities of his improvement.

Mr. Browning has invented a bright-cross micrometer, which, when fitted to a star spectroscope, overcomes the difficulty of determining the position of the lines in a faintly luminous spectrum, such as Jupiter gives, especially at the red end, where the lines discovered by Mr. Huggins have to be searched for, combining a tube, a reflecting mirror, and a glass case marked with a \times , he produces a bright \times on the spectrum, and thereby can readily measure fine lines, even in the most refrangible part, where a wire or web would be imperceptible. Other noteworthy instruments by the same maker were microspectroscopes for showing absorption spectra; a spark-condenser for use in the deflagration of metals, in which the insulation is perfect, and the surface unusually large; and especially remarkable are the stereograms of Mars, which, aided by the observations of the late W. R. Dawes, Mr. Browning has worked out with praiseworthy skill and accuracy. In a series of four they exhibit the entire globe of Mars all round, and from pole to pole, with such clearness that the practised observer can identify all the continents and islands, the seas and straits, which have been named after eminent astronomers living and dead. An ordinary observer even would be struck by the appearances which show that Mars has much in common with our earth; polar snows, which broaden in winter and narrow in summer; land and water parcelled out, but with a difference, the principal masses of land forming an equatorial belt, and not stretching from north to south, as with us, while the bays and fiords run leagues farther into the land than any which Norway can show.

Sir W. Thompson's quadrant electrometer, with an improvement by Mr. Becker, was exhibited

by Elliott, Brothers; in two places there were specimens of Faure's new carbon battery; and the India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Company showed a Leclanché battery which, with cells of peroxide of manganese and zinc and a saline solution effects a great economy in the work ordinarily required of an electric battery. But as regards battery work, the chemist of the Mint, Mr. W. C. Roberts, availing himself of Jacobi's process, has achieved something surprising with his specimens of electro-deposited iron. The source of the deposit is a solution of sulphate of iron and sulphate of magnesia; the rate of deposit is about the same as with copper, and the iron thus obtained is so hard that it will scratch glass, and has been found eminently useful for *clichés* and plates for printing purposes. Among Mr. Roberts's specimens were bank-note plates, medallions, mouldings and raised work of various kinds; and one plate had been converted into steel by a process which was not revealed. It is easy to foresee that so successful a method of depositing iron of exceeding hardness may be largely employed in giving a surface to rough iron-castings.

The model of the Wolf Rock Lighthouse deserves a word of notice, for it represents an achievement to which all ships sailing round the Land's End will be largely indebted as long as the structure endures. It stands on a lone rock of hard porphyry about half way between the extremity of Cornwall and the Scilly Isles, and rising to a height of 116 feet, and showing a revolving dioptric light of the first order with alternate flashes of red and white, has nullified a danger which had existed ever since the sea swallowed the ancient territory of Lyonesse. More than 44,000 cubic feet of granite were used in building the lighthouse: the works were carried on at intervals dependent on weather from 1861 to 1869, and occupied in the whole 189 days of ten hours each. The light was first exhibited with the commencement of the present year, and has been regularly continued every night from sunset to sunrise. The building was designed by the late James Walker, and was for the most part erected under the superintendence of Mr. J. N. Douglass, at present engineer to the Trinity House.

Capt. Hans Busk exhibited a model of a steam life-ship, which he offers as likely to render good service where the life-boat fails. The life-ship with a crew of thirty men is to keep the sea, and in case of falling in with a vessel in distress would render assistance from the windward, which would be easier and often more effectual than when borne from the leeward in the teeth of a gale by a life-boat. The life-ship could "warp down" a boat to a helpless vessel, or approaching near and dropping anchor, could fire a rocket and send a line with the wind, and so establish communication.

Mr. S. J. Mackie thinks he has solved the problem of a rapid and easy ferry from Dover to Calais, by his swift Channel passenger steam-vessel, which will carry a thousand passengers at once, and roll not more than 13 inches in the stormiest sea. He showed two models, one of which, eight feet in length, steamed merrily up and down a tank provided for the occasion. Two water-ways, with three paddle-wheels working in each, extend from bow to stern; and it is asserted that the vessel when built will cross the Channel in less than an hour.

From all this it will be seen that the President of the Royal Society's Receptions maintain their philosophical and scientific character. But the Arts are not forgotten, as was proved by many objects of use and beauty. There were, lent from the India Museum by Dr. Forbes Watson, specimens of the *Rhea*—the China grass or nettle, which grows abundantly in the East, and for the "dressing" of which by an efficient machine the Indian Government has offered 5,000*l.* The fibre was seen in all stages from coarse brown to fine and silky whiteness, and the small pieces of cloth showed the different textures into which it could be woven. Col. Sir H. James, Director General of the Ordnance Survey, exhibited models of the mountain country including Sinai and Serbal, and numerous photographs of scenes in different parts of that

stony but interesting country. The antiquities recently dug from tumuli at Kerth, and collected by Mr. C. W. Siemens, comprise exquisitely beautiful specimens of goldsmiths' work, of seal engraving, of armour, and other relics, the date of which is supposed to be from three to six centuries B.C.; and there were sculptures very pleasant to look upon: among which Noble's statue of Cromwell, Durham's Hero holding up a torch and gazing across the sea, and Boehm's illustrations of Highland games, executed for the Queen, and lent by permission of Her Majesty, and a Cleveland cart-horse rearing, in bronze, by the same artist, merit particular attention.

RISSO'S DOLPHIN.

A FEMALE of "Risso's Dolphin," *Grampus Rissoanus*, nearly 12 feet long, was caught on the coast near Plymouth on the 28th of February. The species appears to be nearly confined to the Mediterranean seas. There is on record only one instance of its having been found on this coast before, which rests on the authority of a skull discovered by Mr. Berry, which he sent to the British Museum. The animal has a very rounded head, with a very slight indication of a beak like the "globe-headed whale" (*Globiocephalus swineal*)—a very high dorsal fin, and long, slender, sickle-shaped pectoral fins. It is of a grey and white mottled appearance, with a number of scratches in various directions on the surface. The animal was sent to the Columbia Market, and sold to a man who exhibited it about the streets, calling it "a cross between a shark and a whale." Mr. Flower will publish its anatomy, and the specimen will be placed in the British Museum.

ROUND ISLAND.

Guernsey, Feb. 20, 1870.

SIR HENRY BARKLY, the Governor of Mauritius, has lately visited Round Island, one of the neighbouring uninhabited islets. Of but a few acres in extent, it consists of a volcanic cone rising to the height of 990 feet above the sea-level, and is covered with dense tropical vegetation, and has been known hitherto to naturalists as one of the few breeding stations of the red-tailed tropic bird, called by the Creoles "Paille en Queue" (*Phaeton Phœnicurus*). The visit of Sir H. Barkly and his party, although necessarily brief, was eminently successful, under the guidance of M. Vandermeersh. Strange specimens, both botanical and zoological, were collected: among the former, the *gargoulette* palm; whilst among the latter were some rare shells, spiders, a large scorpion with black and yellow bands, and two lizards, seventeen inches in length. The most interesting of all were six different species of snakes, the largest of which was over four feet in length: none of them appear to be poisonous.

Some curious facts may be elicited by more research, and the origin of these reptiles perhaps accounted for, as they can hardly be indigenous to so small a speck in the ocean. Although another neighbouring islet, still smaller, and of 500 feet elevation, bears the name of the Ile des Serpents, the actual existence of snakes upon it has been generally denied; and we must consider, too, that the (comparatively) large islands of Réunion and Mauritius are entirely destitute of snakes. The only case on record of a snake being found in Mauritius took place in the month of February, 1813, when a large boa-constrictor was killed in the ravine of Grand Rivière, not far from the Réduit cascade; and this snake is supposed to have been introduced from the wreck of an Indian vessel, at the mouth of the same river, some nine years previously. We may expect shortly to have detailed descriptions of these reptiles from a Fellow of the Zoological Society, who holds an official appointment in the island: and it will be most interesting to know what particular continent has reptiles with the closest affinities to those lately found. Unlike the Galapagos Islands, which are out of the way of trade-winds and currents, the Mascarene group are in the centre of the S.E. Trades, which prevail the greater portion of the year in the Southern Indian Ocean.

S. P. O.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—March 3.—General Sir Edward Sabine, K.C.B., President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'Results of the Monthly Observations of Dip and Horizontal Force made at the Kew Observatory from April, 1863, to March, 1869, inclusive,' by Mr. B. Stewart.—'Spectroscopic Observations made with the Great Melbourne Telescope,' and 'On the Nebulæ of Argo, and on the Spectrum of Jupiter,' both by M. A. Le Sueur.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—March 8.—Earl Stanhope, President, in the chair.—Capt. Tupper exhibited an iron implement saved from a forge at Alton, Hants, and supposed to have been used for making lace.—The Rev. M. E. C. Walcott communicated a paper 'On some Ancient Monastic Inventories at the Record Office.'

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—March 4.—O. Morgan, Esq., M.P., in the chair.—Attention was called to three porcelain portraits of royal or noble persons (probably Polish), executed in bas-relief, apparently of Dresden work, and of the early part of the last century; portraits of George the Third and Queen Charlotte; and an engraved silver plate covered with quaint historical and allegorical devices, probably executed by William Faithorne the elder, about 1690, exhibited by the Chairman.—Sir T. Winnington, Bart., brought a fragment of an Anglo-Saxon MS., found at Stanford Court, used as the stiffening of a book-cover.—Mr. Minty exhibited a small terra-cotta head of good cinquecento type found in a garden at Petersfield.—The Rev. E. Jarvis sent a fine celt and bronze hammer-head, found in Lincolnshire.—The Hon. W. O. Stanley sent a drawing of a leaden vessel containing Roman coins, lately found in Cornwall.—Mr. Burt exhibited an impression of an ecclesiastical seal of the 14th century, found in the "Cherry Orchard" at Leicester.—Mr. Waller exhibited a processional cross of Flemish workmanship, with some good symbolic painting of the fifteenth century, an Italian painting representing "Christian Faith," once forming part of a *cassone*. Mr. Waller read a paper 'On the Practice of Fresco Painting as illustrated by a piece of Roman Sculpture at Sens,' a copy of which he exhibited. This practice, which he described in detail, the writer contended differed materially from that described in a lecture lately given before the Institute of British Architects.—A memoir by Mr. C. W. King, 'On the Emerald Vernide of the Vatican,' was then read. The writer's object was to show the entire want of authority for the portraiture of Our Saviour of which photographs are now publicly exhibited. It was illustrated by a painting on panel belonging to Mr. Hart, and by a photograph of an ancient portrait from the Monastery of Douglas, Isle of Man, exhibited by Miss Wicks.—'Some Notes on an Ancient Alms-Box, found at Browne's Hospital, Stamford,' by Mr. Paradise, were then read.—Mr. Burt spoke of the existence of a somewhat similar object in the original structure of Wigston's Hospital, Leicester, founded in 1512. That building was now deserted, and its adaptation to any modern use was a problem the corporation had to solve.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—March 7.—Mr. F. P. Pascoe, V.P., in the chair.—The Rev. R. P. Murray and M. J. C. Puls were elected Members.—Prof. Westwood exhibited a number of specimens of locusts, with a view to the determination of what is the true *Locusta migratoria* of Linné; and showed that the *Locusta Christii* of Curtis is identical with the *L. cinerascens* of Fabricius.—The Rev. H. S. Gorham sent for exhibition specimens of *Sunius neglectus*, a beetle new to Britain.—Mr. Janson exhibited a collection of butterflies, sent by his son, Mr. E. M. Janson, from Chontales, Nicaragua.—Mr. Butler exhibited specimens of *Argynnis Adippe* and *Niobe*, and intermediate forms, in corroboration of an opinion previously expressed that the two are not specifically distinct.—Dr. Wallace exhibited varieties of *Melitæa Athalia* and *Herminia derivalis*.—Mr.

Stainton exhibited *Cosmopteryx Lienigiella*, bred in this country from Russian larvæ, feeding in reeds.—Dr. Wallace exhibited cocoons and silk of various Bombycidae, and made observations on several species of silk-producing moths, and on the progress and prospects of sericulture in this country and the colonies.—Mr. Albert Müller exhibited an Indian gall, resembling an acorn, formed along the mid-rib on the underside of the leaf of a species of *Gnetum*.—The following paper was read: 'Description of Twelve New Exotic Species of the Coleopterous Family Pselaphidæ,' by Prof. Westwood.

CHEMICAL.—March 3.—Prof. Williamson, President, in the chair.—Dr. Gladstone read a paper 'On Refraction Equivalents.' The lecturer had some time ago, in connexion with the Rev. V. Dale, ascertained that the refraction and dispersion of light by liquids decrease as the temperature rises. Further examinations have shown a close relation between the change of the density and the change of the refractive index minus unity, which the experimenters termed the "refractive energy," and which is expressed in the language of opticians as $U-1$. This energy divided by the density, that is, $\frac{U-1}{d}$, is called the "specific refractive energy," and is in the case of liquids a constant not affected by temperature. Prof. Landolt, of Bonn, multiplied the specific refractive energy by the atomic weight, P, and termed $P \frac{U-1}{d}$ the "refraction equivalent." This general expression was found to be applicable also to mixtures of liquids, and to gases and solids in solution. Yet there are some exceptions to the agreement with theory. The whole group of aromatic hydrocarbons give values much above the calculated numbers. However, the above formula, when applied to solids in solution, permits us to find the refraction equivalents of bodies which could not otherwise be taken. By this means the refraction equivalents of fifty elements have already been determined. Some of the elements have two refraction values, and this peculiarity is in most cases coinciding with a change of atomicity.—The next communication was 'On Kryptophanic Acid,' by Dr. Thudichum. This substance, an amorphous, transparent gummy mass, is a normal ingredient of human urine. It is a dibasic acid of the constitution $C_8H_8NO_8$; but in some instances it may be viewed as tetrabasic, and in that case its formula has to be written $C_{10}H_{10}N_2O_{10}$. Mercuric nitrate produces in the aqueous solutions of its earthy salts a white precipitate; this reaction shows that the ordinary analysis for urea is liable to error.

ETHNOLOGICAL.—March 8.—Prof. Huxley, President, in the chair.—Capt. Campbell, R.E., was announced as a new Member.—Col. Lane Fox read a paper 'On the Opening of Two Cairns near Bangor, in North Wales.' One was situated on the summit of Moel Faben, and contained a cist in which an urn was found, together with several small dressed stones, probably arrow-heads and flakes, worked not in flint, but in the trap and felspathic rocks of the neighbourhood. Other worked stones were found beneath the cist. The characters of the materials were described by Prof. Ramsay. The second cairn examined by the author was called Carnedd Howl, and contained fragments of an urn surrounded by particles of burnt human bone, but not protected by a cist. Among the speakers who took part in the discussion on this paper were Sir J. Lubbock, Bart. M.P., Prof. Ramsay, Mr. J. Evans, Mr. J. W. Flower, Dr. Nicholas, and Mr. R. Hamilton.—A paper was then read 'On the Earliest Phases of Civilization,' by Mr. H. M. Westropp. The author sought to show that every race passes through an invariable series of phases in definite sequence—the barbarous, the hunting, the pastoral, and the agricultural phases, which the author compared with the respective stages of infancy, childhood, youth and manhood in the individual man. Numerous illustrations were

adduced of different races exhibiting these several phases of civilization in the successive stages of their development.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—March 8.—T. Hawksley, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—The paper read gave a 'Description of the Line and Works of the San Paulo Railway in the Empire of Brazil,' by Mr. D. M. Fox.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—March 7.—Col. Yorke, in the chair.—H.R.H. the Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein was elected an Honorary Member.—W. H. Barlow, A. J. Booth, F. W. Buxton, J. T. Clover, Rev. J. Congreve, G. H. Darwin, F. Galton, the Lord Ronald Gower, R. Grubb, J. Gurney, H. Hoare, J. Holdsworth, Lieut.-Col. G. Ives, T. Jacomb, E. C. Johnson, Sir J. J. T. Lawrence, Bart., F. McClean, J. O'Halloran, H. Pechell, F. Pennington, G. Phillips, M. R. Pryor, J. Rae, M.D., Rev. D. M. Salter, A. G. Sandeman, G. Stone, A. A. De Lille Strickland, C. B. Thurston, the Hon. J. G. P. Vereker, Mrs. M. Wills and H. Woods were elected Members.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.—March 8.—J. Glaisher, Esq., President, in the chair.—Messrs. W. J. A. Grant, J. Paget and J. C. Richardson were elected members.—The following papers were read, viz.: 'On the Theory of Development,' by Mr. W. J. Stillman, and 'New Photo-Printing and Heliographic Processes,' by Mr. R. H. Courtenay.—The Prize Prints of the Amateur Photographic Association were exhibited.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.—March 1.—Dr. Beigel, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Wright and Dr. R. H. Hilliard were elected Fellows.—Major F. Millingen read a paper 'On the Circassian Slaves and the Sultan's Harem.'—Mr. E. Charlesworth exhibited some remarkably fine implements from Honduras.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon. Royal Academy, 8.—'Sculpture,' Mr. H. Weekes.
- Social Science Association, 8.—'Real Estates Intestacy Bill,' Mr. J. Williams.
- Tues. Architects, 8.—'Special General Meeting.'
- Geographical, 8.—'Morell's Voyage towards the South Pole; and Steam Navigation in Antarctic Seas,' Capt. R. V. Hamilton; 'Formation of Florids in Greenland,' Mr. J. W. Taylor.
- United Service Institution, 8.—'Field-Gun for India,' Col. H. H. Maxwell, R.A.
- Royal Institution, 8.—'Nervous System,' Dr. Rolleston.
- Social Science Association, 8.—'Competition,' Dr. W. B. Hodgson (at the Society of Arts' House).
- Statistical, 8.—'Financial System of Free Church of Scotland,' Rev. Dr. Buchanan.
- Anthropological, 8.—'Religious Sect of Muscovites, called Scapists,' Dr. Kopenitsky and Dr. Bernard Davis; 'Phallic Worship,' Mr. Holder Westropp; 'Consanguineous Marriages,' Mr. G. C. Thompson.
- Engineers, 8.—'Discussion,' Mr. Fox's Paper on San Paolo Railway; 'Conditions and Limits which govern Proportions of Rotary Fans,' Mr. R. Briggs.
- Wed. Society of Arts, 8.—'Surface Decoration,' Mr. W. Pittman.
- Metereological, 8.—'Daily Rainfall, 1851—1869,' Mr. J. Glaisher; 'Rainfall of Natal, South Africa,' Dr. Mann.
- Thurs. Royal Institution, 8.—'Chemistry of Vegetable Products,' Prof. Odling.
- Naturalists, 8.—'Nomenclature.'
- Linnean, 8.—'Flora and Fauna of Round Island, Mauritius,' Sir H. Barkly; 'Algae in North Atlantic Ocean,' Dr. Dickie.
- Chemical, 8.—'Artificial Alkalies,' Mr. W. H. Perkin; 'Combinations of Carbonic Acid with Ammonia and Water,' Dr. Divers.
- Royal, 8.—'Antiquaries, 8.—'Ancient Round Barrows,' Dr. Thurnam.
- Royal Institution, 8.—'Subway to France,' Mr. J. F. Bateman.
- Philological, 8.—'Sanskrit Numerals,' Prof. Goldstücker.
- Sat. Royal Institution, 8.—'The Sun,' Mr. Lockyer.

Science Gossip.

FIFTY-THREE candidates have offered themselves during the present session for the Fellowship of the Royal Society. In June next, fifteen out of this number will be elected.

THE Council of the Society of Arts have determined to convene for an early day a morning conference, to discuss the necessity for an official inquiry by Royal Commission into the relations of the State to Science; and Col. Strange will read a paper on the subject.

THE Capt. Basevi to whom we referred in our article on 'Pendulum Observations in India' (*Athen.* No. 2208), is not, a correspondent informs us, Capt. Edward Basevi, R.A. as we stated, but his eldest brother, Capt. James P. Basevi, R.E. Capt. E. Basevi is, our correspondent informs us, engaged in bringing to a state of perfection a new shot for which he has taken out a patent.

A COMPLETE edition of Kepler's works will shortly be published in Paris.

DR. BERTHOLLE records the spontaneous combustion of a woman, aged thirty-seven, who for some time had almost lived on brandy and absinthe; but the combustion was by no means complete, and he does not prove its spontaneous origin.

THE Conseil-Général of Hérault has decided to establish a School of Agriculture at Montpellier.

M. DARENBERG has just published a 'History of Medicine,' in two volumes.

THE French Association for suppressing the use of tobacco offers eight prizes for essays on the subject for the year 1871, and it has this year awarded seven medals.

M. PRILLEUX, in a paper 'On the Effects of Frost upon Plants,' has shown that if the thaw is conducted gradually the plant will always revive.

A POLICE notice has been issued in France informing the public of the danger of using paper coloured green with soluble arsenites, and warning the manufacturers that in the event of injury from the poison they will be subject to prosecution.

M. DUMERIL has written a paper 'On the Development of Axolotls.'

THE death of Prof. Trouessart, of Poitiers, is announced. He had made numerous physical investigations, but was, perhaps, best known for his researches with regard to the life of Galileo.

A NEW mathematical journal entitled *Journal des Hautes Etudes Mathématiques*, and edited by Prof. Darboux, will shortly appear.

THE French Society for the Encouragement of National Industry has distributed ninety-two medals and 13,500 francs in money prizes. The works rewarded are of every possible kind, from distilleries to hats.

DE CHAMPAIGNY, Duc de Cadore, a nobleman distinguished in scientific pursuits, is dead, aged seventy-five.

M. BERTRAND has brought out the second volume of his work 'On the Differential and Integral Calculus.'

THE subscription for the family of Sars, the Norwegian naturalist, has reached the sum of 5,098 francs.

M. DELAUNAY is the successor of M. Le Verrier in the directorship of the Paris Observatory.

M. LEYMERIE has made an addition to our knowledge of Spanish geology in a long memoir on the valley of the Sègre, a desolate and little frequented district of Catalonia.

M. LEVALLOIS has written a biography of Charles Edward Thirria, late Inspector-General of Mines in France. M. Thirria was born at Beauvais in 1796. He died in 1868, and was known as an energetic practical man, and as the author of numerous geological and mineralogical papers.

THE new part of Petermann's 'Geographische Mittheilungen' contains a 'Rechts Carte' of Germany, with an explanatory memoir.

IN order to encourage the observation of comets, the Imperial Academy of Vienna offers eight gold medals for the discovery of as many comets during the next three years.

M. GERMAIN DE ST-PIERRE, Vice-President of the French Botanical Society, has brought out a new Dictionary of Botany; in the parts on development he supports the Darwinian hypothesis.

PROF. J. REDTENBACHER, the well-known Austrian chemist, is dead.

THE Government of Bavaria has ordered a medicotopographical and ethnographical description of the kingdom to be prepared.

A CONSIDERABLE earthquake has taken place in Greece. The town of St. Maur in the Ionian Islands was entirely destroyed.

THE death of Signor Cuppari, Professor of Agriculture at Pisa, is announced.

THE Darel Funoon, House of Sciences, or University of Constantinople, was inaugurated in state on the 20th of February, in a new building smaller than that originally appropriated. The courses now opened provide for Turkish literature and

law. Encouragement is to be given to students by appointments in the public service.

THE Government grants in Chile for scientific objects and superior education amount to 65,000*l.* and include the following: Observatory, 1,100*l.*; Library and Museum, 1,600*l.*; Conservatory of Music, 900*l.*; Academy of Painting, 700*l.*; School of Architecture, 500*l.*; Polytechnic School, 6,500*l.*; School of Sculpture, 500*l.* It will be seen that the practical department of the Polytechnic School claims more than the schools of the Fine Arts, as becomes the infant state of society.

FINE ARTS

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE WINTER EXHIBITION of Sketches and Studies WILL CLOSE on SATURDAY, March 19th.—5, Pall Mall East. Ten till Dusk.—Admission, 1*s.* WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION, 30, Old Bond Street.—FIRST SPRING EXHIBITION of PICTURES, NOW OPEN.—Admission, One Shilling. THOS. J. GULLICK, Hon. Sec.

SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS' GALLERY, 9, Conduit Street.—EXHIBITION of WORKS NOW OPEN, including 'St. Hubert's Stag,' by Rosa Bonheur.—Admission, 1*s.*

DUDLEY GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—GENERAL EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.—THE SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is OPEN DAILY from 10 till 6.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* GEORGE L. HALL, Hon. Sec.

GUSTAVE DORÉ.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, OPEN DAILY, at the New Gallery, from Ten till Five.—Admission, 1*s.*

FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of CABINET PICTURES, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN at T. McLEAN'S New Gallery, 7, Haymarket.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1*s.*

THE NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE first thing which strikes the visitor to this gathering of pictures is the extraordinary resemblance it bears to the lately defunct British Institution. The general value of the pictures is about the same as at the older gallery. There are, however, here fewer exceptionally good paintings, and, on the other hand, fewer which are exceptionally bad. On the whole, the collection is promising. We are glad to be able to say this, notwithstanding that the marked increase which has taken place of late in the number of exhibitions of inferior works is in itself an evil more or less unfortunate as they are more or less successful; still, if only in justifying the Royal Academicians in considerably raising the standard for their exhibition,—this, of course, involves a great reduction in the number of works to be accepted at Burlington Gardens,—it is desirable to have a gathering of secondary character and inferior quality to theirs, which may act as a sort of court of appeal, or as a safety-valve for the wrath of painters of pictures rejected by the Selecting Committee of Academicians. The existence of such an exhibition as the Old or New British Institution should be desired by the Royal Academicians; on their account alone, the cessation of the older "Institution" is to be regretted.

The novel principles which are alleged to guide the authorities of this exhibition do not, even if they are carried out, concern the public, who look only to results, and ask what are the qualities and the numbers of the pictures which have been brought together. The merits of the works in the mass we have already described; their number is 213. The gallery itself is accessible and capably lighted; for its size there is not a better room in London than that which now holds the New British Institution. It is stated that a Winter gathering of water-colour drawings will be made here, and opened in November or December next.

The most charming and original picture here is Mr. Wallis's *Blue Bells* (No. 92), a landscape at break of spring, showing a hill-side, where two girls, who are clad in white, have strolled, one carrying a serious-looking baby; they gather the freshly-sprung blue bells which are in multitudes at their feet. Farther off sun-shadows fly on swarded slopes; nearer than these are trees which are very faintly budding to leaf; above, the sky is dappled in rosy grey and white. This is a thoroughly artistic picture, delightfully true in lighting and tone, with graceful and natural figures,

the only defect of which is that they are not quite elaborate enough for our taste.—Mr. A. Legros's *Le Joueur de Violoncelle*, a half-length figure of an old musician (30), is another artistic production, highly enjoyable on account of its tone, colouring and chiaroscuro, all of which are of a noble and grave character.—A picture of greater pretensions, but far inferior in vigour, interest and originality to the above, is Prof. C. Verlat's, *The Virgin, Child and St. John* (31), a work which is not without sweetness of sentiment, yet academically German, of the Overbeck school, and showing most unprofessorlike bad drawing in two of the faces. Like most academical productions, this lacks vivacity and seems done by rule.—There is scholastic influence visible in Mr. Dobson's *Vergissmeinnicht* (26), a painting which is unusually lively in its appearance for this artist's work; it has much character; also much clay-like colour.—Mr. P. F. Poole's *A Welsh Peasant Girl* (52) is a sketch, and characteristic of the painter.—The same may be said for Mr. T. Faed's *The Fisher Girl* (10), and Mr. F. Goodall's *Sheikh's Son* (11), one of the artist's excellent studies made in Cairo.

A group of pictures of considerable merit may be next presented. We take its constituents with regard only to their order on the walls. *Three Cliff Bay* (6), by Mr. G. Hastings; three pyramidal cliffs on the sea-shore, with a pool on the sand at their feet, waves breaking fast on the beach, is elaborate, hard and rather flat; especially so, as regards the last, is the sky; it is painted otherwise with clearness, care and tact in arranging its elements in a telling manner.—*Solitude* (32), by Mr. A. Ludovici, is to be commended.—Mr. Gale's *The Bee-Master* (35), an old man sitting with a child, at a cottage door, has much truly-felt and delicately-expressed character and pathos in the faces, and some capital painting; nevertheless, it is, though elaborate, rather hard and not a little unsubstantial.—Mr. M. Anthony's *Door of the Entombment of the Virgin, Cathedral of Pamplona, Spain* (56), is at once like Nature, capably lighted and rich in colour; a powerful study.—We have seen many better pictures by Mr. J. T. Linnell than *The Vale of Neath* (75); we do not dispraise this work by writing thus.—*Morning View in the Ardennes* (84), by Mr. F. Lamorinière, has much artistic value; a picture of a clump of trees under a grave, grey sky; it is effective.—Mr. W. C. Lucy's *The Forced Abduction of Mary Queen of Scots* (87) is a conscientiously-wrought example; the faces of the more important persons are expressive and genuine; that of Lindsay is especially so.—*Souvenir d'Italie* (93), the rocky banks of a river, is rich and sober; by Mr. A. Baccani. *La Principessina* (144), by the same, contains a whole-length figure of a little and very old-looking baby, standing, in an ancient costume; it shows considerable pictorial power.—The great merit of Mr. C. P. Knight's *A Sketch on the Coast of Pembrokeshire* (94) is in the artist's love for and skill in painting Nature; the surging of an incoming wave is finely rendered, likewise the flush of sunlight on purple rocks.—Mr. J. Nash, jun., has produced a good work in his *Hauling a Mackerel Net* (114); an open boat goes before the wind while her crew draw in their spoil; its defect is clay-like colour, its excellence is in the great amount of the not very common power in expressing the subject and in composition.—Miss Alice Boyd laboured lovingly at her subject when painting *A Dell in Ayrshire* (125). This study shows delicacy and feeling for the finer points of nature in a humble way, extreme care and the need of added studies to enable her to recognize the theme as a whole without losing its entirety; the picture, charming as it is, lacks solidity, richness of colour and atmosphere.—Mr. W. Cave Thomas's *Angels Contemplating Men*, from a platform of grouped clouds (134), is scientific rather than pictorial, and illustrates an aspiring phase of modern German Art; it is more elaborate than pathetic; the faces lack pathos and beauty, although the figures are not defective in that respect; but, on the other hand, the draperies are disposed and painted with uncommon gravity and grandeur of design.—Mr. C. J. Lewis's landscape at morning is brilliant and

effective; also, though rather flimsy, like nature.—There is a little which charms one in Mr. R. Lehmann's *Portrait of a Lady* (149); this is the case notwithstanding the wonderfully badly drawn neck and shoulders, and the want of solidity in those shoulders, which are not only weakly wrought, but poorly coloured. As an example of popular and "fashionable" portrait-painting this is preferable to the mawkish and showy work of Mr. Buckner, whose mantle seems to have been assumed by Mr. R. Lehmann, whose art, after all, is of a poor kind. What business has such a picture as this in a public exhibition, unless the gallery is understood to be "an advertising medium"?—*My Grandfather* (186), by Mr. J. Archer, a dame carrying a baby, although in most respects a mere costume picture, is redeemed from the category of such works by its quaint and lively expressions; it is effective rather than powerful.—Mr. Inchbold sends a sketch of a landscape, styled *Spring Time in Spain* (208), a roughly wrought, but highly learned study of a peculiar effect; a picture which deserves to be examined with care, and would be much better understood if it had been fully carried out.

Some pictures, which are such as critics are fain to call meretricious, come next. These are distinguished by the "cleverness" rather than by the learning, love of nature, care or originality of their authors. The most "clever," and probably the most pretending of modern landscape painters, is Mr. Peter Graham, an artist whose craft is to be ranked in the most injurious and vitiated order of showy design. Such pictures as *Mist and Sunshine* (172) are useful in exposing the triteness of their motives and sentiment, the ultra-dexterity of their producers and their lack of wealth of ideas. Hill-sides that are flecked by sunny gleams that penetrate the gaps of flying mists, and are strewn with rocks and overgrown with heather; rocky foregrounds and tumbling, peat-stained torrents, are effective elements the pathos of which is soon exhausted. Mr. P. Graham has used these trite materials often: this example is not more solidly meritorious than some which have preceded it. Another painter of equal calibre and more feeling for variety in subjects, is Mr. McCallum, whose *Cedar Grove, Chiswick* (128) is a wonder of pretences.—It is hard to find a place for such works as those of Mr. J. Hayllar, whose *Rosy Slumber* (124), a child asleep, and *The Wounded Finger* (170), are like to Nature in the sentiments they express, and are therefore rightly attractive to persons who look no deeper into Art, and to whom it matters not that illustrations are trivial; at least these are not ambitious; their vice is in their flimsy, merely dexterous execution; they evidently aim at great effect with small cost of labour, and, above all, unlike the works of Messrs. Graham and McCallum, they afford proofs that the artist is inexcusably false to himself.

SIR DIGBY WYATT'S INAUGURAL LECTURE.

SIR DIGBY WYATT, the Cambridge Slade Professor of Art, delivered his inaugural lecture in the Senate House, at Cambridge, on Wednesday last. In introducing his subject the lecturer dwelt upon the importance of the systematic study of the Fine Arts. England, he said, was in this respect behind the world, and such success as English Art had ever attained to was due wholly to the native energy of the student. This topic led him to pay a tribute to the memory of the late Felix Slade, who, in gratitude for the pleasure which he had himself derived from Art, had founded professorships at Cambridge and elsewhere in order to promote the study of the theory and practice of the Fine Arts.—Sir Digby Wyatt then enumerated the chief subjects which he proposed to discuss in his present course. In the introductory lecture he should attempt to answer three questions: First, what is Fine Art? Secondly, why should Fine Art be studied? Thirdly, how should Fine Art be studied? In his future lectures he should proceed to discuss in succession, Architecture, Sculpture and Painting, devoting to each of those subjects three lectures on their history, theory and practice.

These would be followed by two lectures on the Application of the Fine Arts to Industry, and a supplementary one on the examples of Art to be found at Cambridge.

In answering the question, What is Fine Art? Sir Digby Wyatt traced the growth of the artistic sentiment among savages, showing that it displayed itself originally in articles of personal adornment, afterwards in tombs to commemorate the dead, and in temples and idols as soon as it was associated with the religious sentiment to which it bore so great a resemblance. Architecture, which was, no doubt, the first of the Fine Arts to develop itself, sprang from the need of shelter combined with the love of ornament. Primitive ornament consisted in imitations of natural beauties, first in wood, afterwards in stone and in brass. Passing on to his second topic the lecturer said that Art should be studied for the delight which it gave to the beholder by perpetuating beauty, for the delight which the artist derived from the work of creation, "in which man most nearly approaches to the functions of the Divinity," for the spirit of gentleness and refinement with which it invariably inspires its votaries, and for the keen vision, the intellectual activity, the universal and perennial interest in the works of man and in the works of God, which blessed the efforts of its worshippers. In considering how Art was to be studied, the lecturer said that the subject divided itself into several heads, of which the most important were the education of the eye, the education of the hand, the study of form, that of the just equilibrium of light and shade in due subservience to form, that of variety, and that of colour. All these were points to which the student must direct his attention with untiring patience, for "Art is a hard mistress, and it is only by devoted service that her heart of hearts is to be won." The student must be unselfish in his devotion to her. He must worship her comprehensively on account of her own universality: for though in practice it might be necessary for the artist to limit his efforts to a single branch, he should study the theory of Art as a whole. In conclusion, the lecturer urged the importance of drawing as a part of a general education.

MR. RUSKIN ON ART.

THE subject of the fourth lecture delivered by Mr. Ruskin at the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford was 'The Relation of Art to Use.'

There are two modes in which Fine Art influences use: 1. It gives form to knowledge; 2. It gives grace to utility. As regards the first of these, the function of Art in giving precision and charm to visible truth is a very important one. Art must be full of truth or full of use; else it is sure to be inferior, however good in itself. It must either be a means of knowledge or a grace of agency for life. This involves three requisites: 1. That it should be a showing forth of human skill; 2. That it should form beautiful objects by this skill; 3. That it should contribute to truth and use. These three things—skill, beauty and use—are necessary to all Art. All possible modes of error arise from neglecting one or other of these. One of our worst mistakes in the present day is, that we substitute photograph for picture, cast-iron work for sculpture. We think that we can do everything by grinding; but from mere grinding nothing but dust proceeds. And so we have lost, and are losing more and more, the love of skill. Truth and use are, again, a vital element in Art. These are always found in all great artists. Whatever other defects they may have, they are never useless or unversacious. We see this especially in our own Reynolds; in him all his power and invention is subordinate to his leading purpose of setting before you such a likeness of an English gentleman or English lady as may be worthy of being looked upon for ever. And Art cannot do more than represent a noble human being. You may have more beautiful figures in imaginative pictures, but these are mere child's play to great painters as compared with portraiture. Real strength is tried most of all in painting one man or woman, and the soul that is in him or her.

The mind of man never invented anything greater than the form of man animated by faithful love.

By failing to apply Art in giving form to knowledge we have suffered in various ways. Science has lost much by her severance from Art. She has not realized her discoveries, and so has lost much that is valuable in them. Thus botanists are prone to distinguish what will one day be found to be indistinct, and give different names to things really identical. And meanwhile, artists, on the other hand, in their ornamental designs, do not take the trouble to distinguish the real shape even of such plants as the rose, the shamrock, the holly and the thistle. Besides, we want to know the biography of plants, their tempers, malignities and distresses; we want their life drawn and painted from life till death. Even this last is remarkable and full of interest; the death of the convolvulus is very different from the death of the thistle.

Again, in geology the strength of man is occupied in debating questions in which, at present, there are no data for clear statement. The aid of Art is indispensable if a knowledge of even the elements of geology is to be widely spread; for now there is no intelligible account of the geology of Skiddaw or of the Alps which may enable the traveller to take an intelligent interest in the formation and shape of the mountains which his summer holiday brings before him. Which of us knows anything of the real forms of Tempe or Parnassus, or have any mental picture of the hills and plains and rivers whose names are so familiar to us?

For zoology, also, Art can do much. What Landseer has done for dog and deer still remains to be done for all other animals of creation; for each has a distinctive character of its own; in each there is a strength, or an intensity, or a tender pathos, or a variable and fantastic beauty for the pencil to describe; each has its own charm. The portraiture of animals gives a new conception of form and colour in creation.

In history how valuable a service Art might render by bringing before us the scenes of the noble deeds and chivalrous acts of ages past. Day by day the feudal castles and monastic buildings are vanishing from among us: future generations will hold in utter contempt those who did not care to preserve them. At least we might preserve them by means of the representations of Art. At present there are but few faithful drawings of any historical site.

But the main business of Art is in the service of the actual use of daily life—in giving health to reality even more than in giving brightness to picture. The beginning of Art consists in getting our country clean and our people beautiful. There has been Art where all men are not lovely, but never where they were pale with daily toil and pinched with famine. All arts are founded on agriculture by the hand, and on the feeding, dressing and lodging of the people. Christian Art was only possible where kings and knights were compelled to care for their people, and it disappeared when kings became tyrants, devourers of the people. The health of Art depends on its reference to industrial use. It is from this use that it first arises. In order to eat and drink we must have the cup and platter, and especially the cup. In order that we may use this cup conveniently, it must have a handle. To fill the cup we must have a pitcher of some sort; this pitcher, if it is to be carried safely, must have two handles. Now in these simple articles of use have been developed the most beautiful lines and types of severe composition that have ever been attained to in Art.

If the Arts are to flourish among us, we must recover for the mass of the nation three requisites which they at present want: 1. Wholesomeness of food. We must no longer allow them to eat and drink poison instead of food; everything provided for their daily sustenance must be good and pure as well as plentiful. 2. Wholesomeness and decency of dress. It must be such as becomes their rank—serviceable and good, and, at the same time, becoming and in good taste. 3. We must improve their lodgings. All ecclesiastical architecture is devel-

oped for civil and domestic building, and its highest achievement may be said to be a "glorified roof." Now in this our modern architects are strangely at fault; they seem hardly to know what to do with a roof. Roofs ought never to be built of iron, but always of wood or stone. And we must remember that the little roofs must be built before the large ones. We must see that the poor have houses suited to them, built as strongly as possible and daintily decorated.

We cannot have any right architectural Art, or morality, or happiness in cities such as now deface our country. They are not built, they are rather dotted and coagulated in shapeless, hideous blotches, over the land which they consume. We must, if we would have Art, have beautiful cities, not overgrown in size, encircled with gardens and shaded with trees; we must banish far from us all the manufactures which need the aid of huge furnaces of fire; or at least we must reduce them to the smallest possible limit. At present, England triumphs in her commerce,—she is deaf with spinning-wheels, yet her children have not clothes to wear,—she is black with fuel, yet they cry aloud for food,—she has sold her soul for gold, yet they die of hunger.

The Fine Arts are not to be learnt by locomotion, but by making our homes such as to make us love to remain in them. They are not to be learnt by competition, but by doing our quiet task in our own way. They are not to be learnt by exhibition, but by doing what is right and making what is honest, whether it be exhibited or no. We must paint and build, not for pride or money, but for love of our Art and love of our neighbour.

Religious Art cannot be used amiss if we remember that God inhabits cottages as well as churches; and that in the former as well as in the latter He ought to be well lodged. Put the Arts to universal use, and we shall find in them an universal inspiration and benediction: let everything be equally sacred, equally divine: Art will be divine wherever it is truly fair and serviceable. God has made everything beautiful in its kind and in its proper place: His will is that all His creatures should be happy. His Spirit teaches the ant her path and the bird its flight, and men whatever noble Art is possible for them. It dwells in light and in strength: in the possession of It is all your peace and all your power. But there exists also an evil spirit, whose dominion is in blindness and cowardice; which tells us that evil things are pardonable, and that we shall not die for them; and that good things are impossible, and that you cannot live for them. Good things are impossible only to those who listen to this evil spirit, and so despair of attaining to what is good. Remember always that all things lovely and righteous are possible, if only you believe in their possibility, and manfully set to work to promote them with your very heart and soul.

INDIAN ART.

THERE has, as we lately mentioned, been collected at the India Museum, Downing Street, a fine series of those exquisite and gorgeously-decorated fabrics which show that, almost alone in modern times, the weavers and embroiderers of India retain that gift of artistic taste which their ancestors possessed so many centuries ago. They suffice to prove how much we might learn from these forms of design, and that we should do well if we studied the system which has produced such results. The collection was made in order to furnish examples to manufacturers in this country, whether they proposed to adapt the designs in question to occidental or oriental services. In his memorandum on this subject, "To England" (Dr. Forbes Watson states) "these collections of samples are of importance, because they exhibit tissues which suit the Indian market and illustrate the principles which must be observed in all attempts to introduce into it designs which will satisfy the tastes of a people whose appreciation of Art, as applied to textile decoration, is of a high order. So high, indeed, is this taste, that a benefit will be conferred on Britain by this and all like efforts to extend our knowledge of Indian manufactures, from the lessons in taste thus presented, enabling the home manufacturers not only to pro-

duce such articles as will suit India, but also such as may be admired and obtain a ready sale in Europe." The advantage to India is obvious, while to those at home success in reproducing articles fit for India would ensure possession of a large portion of a market which comprises two hundred millions of customers.

Among the efforts made to further the object in view has been the collecting, in sets of eighteen large volumes each, of which twenty sets have been prepared, specimens of important textile manufacture, each set being, as nearly as possible, a counterpart of its fellows. The eighteen volumes forming each set contain 700 specimens, illustrating in a convenient manner this branch of Indian manufactures. The twenty sets have been distributed, at the expense of the Indian Government, in this country and in India; thirteen in the former, seven in the latter; so that there are twenty places, each provided with a collection exactly like all the rest, and so arranged as to admit of a ready interchange of references when desired. Each sample has been prepared in such a way as to show the character of the whole piece from which it was cut, and thus enable the manufacturer to reproduce the article if he wishes to do so. In other words, the eighteen volumes comprise 700 working samples, and twenty sets of volumes may be regarded as so many industrial museums illustrating the textile manufactures of India.

Further efforts are being made in this direction and newer and larger stores of specimens devoted to the purpose, so that additional sets of specimens would completely illustrate the subject. The former series of examples were of the more ordinary orders of manufactures; thirty volumes will be added, in order to furnish an almost exhaustive series of examples of high Indian art and skill in textile decoration and manufacture, and new sets composed, so that, in all, it may be possible to furnish not fewer than sixty series. They will be offered for sale to the chief seats of commerce: the estimated cost of the production of each set of 1,000 specimens is 150*l*. It is desirable that the views embodied in Dr. Forbes Watson's memorandum should be carried out. It would surely be well if a large series of characteristically designed and woven examples of this order should be publicly shown in London, say at the South-Kensington Museum; such examples are, no doubt, permanently on view in the India Museum,—a museum which deserves to be better known than is at present its fortune. It is, however, so inconsiderately placed, at the summit of a lofty building in an out-of-the-way street, for such to the world in general is Downing Street, that we despair of seeing the splendid and admirably-decorated Indian antiquities and manufactures which are there gathered made popular unless readier means of access are afforded to the treasures themselves.

THE SALE OF THE SAN DONATO GALLERY.

WE continue a report of this auction. The third sale took place on the 3rd and 4th inst., and comprised works of the Old Masters—Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Flemish and German—as briefly summarized in our last. We give the prices in guineas.

Bronzino, Portrait en pied de Dianora Frescobaldi, 660,—Bugiardini, La Vierge, l'Enfant Jésus et St. Jean, 65,—Dolci, Hérodiade, 244; David, 104,—Furini, Ste. Agathe, Martyre, 192,—Giorgione, Souper Vénitien, 2,200,—Perugino, La Vierge et l'Enfant Jésus, 156,—Andrea del Sarto, La Vierge, l'Enfant Jésus et St. Jean, 204,—S. del Piombo, Portrait de Francesco degli Albizzi, 252,—Tintoret, Adam et Eve, 240,—Titian, La Cène d'Emmaüs, 480; Le Duc d'Urbain et son Fils, 700,—P. Veronese, Portrait de la Belle Nani, 1,208,—Murillo, St. Antoine de Padoue, 780; Son Portrait, 245; La Petite Fille au Panier, 488,—Ribera, Le Martyre de St. Laurent, 160,—Le Martyre de St. Barthélemy, 161,—Velasquez, Fruits et Fleurs, 174,—Memline, Ste. Véronique, 284,—Van der Weyden, Joseph trahi par ses Frères, et Le Mariage de Joseph, 360,—Hondekoeter, Oiseaux de Basse-Cour, 164,—Cranach, Lucas, Une Nymphé des Eaux,

104.—Bouts, Thierry, Portrait d'Homme et Portrait de Femme, 252.—Tadolini, Pêcheuse, 248. Sculptures: Hiram Powers, Une Esclave, 2,120; Jeune Pêcheur, 260.—Bartolino, Lorenzo, La Table aux Amours, 136.—Freccia, La Petite Joueuse d'Osselets, 136.—Jésus Enfant, 104.

The fourth sale took place on the 8th, 9th and 10th inst., and consisted of drawings in water-colours and other modes and miniatures.

Fine-Art Gossip.

AN accident, one of those to which typography is liable, made unintelligible part of our last week's report of the San Donato Sale. The reader should, to remedy this, insert after "Memline," 6th line from foot of col. 2, p. 331, "The prices realized at the second sale were as follows."

NOTWITHSTANDING many assertions to the contrary which have been made in this country and France, it is certain that our National Gallery has not acquired any pictures from the San Donato collection. The collection was examined some time since, and among the works by the old masters, properly so called, such as those the prices of which we record to-day, none were found desirable for Trafalgar Square. We can afford to wait for a Greuze. It may be interesting to add to our former list of purchasers that Lord Lyons bought Fragonard's 'La Fontaine d'Amour' for 31,500 francs, and that 'Pudeur,' by Greuze, was sold to the Duc Fernand Nuñez; the 'Combat et Frayeur,' by Le Chesne, to Mr. Meyers; also 'Victoire et Reconnaissance,' for 10,000 francs.

THE marbles sent over from Priene a short time ago by Mr. Pullan to the Dilettanti Society, have been presented by that Society to the nation, and are now housed in the British Museum. We propose to give a detailed account of them next week: at present it will be sufficient to say that while it is difficult to judge of the artistic merits of the sculptures just now, the fragments into which they have been broken not having yet been put together, it is clear that they are deserving of attention. Their general character is similar to that of the sculptures recovered by Mr. Newton from the ruins of the Mausoleum.

PART VII., "M—N," of the Universal Catalogue of Books on Art has been published by Messrs. Chapman & Hall, for the Department of Science and Art.

A SPECIAL General Meeting (of Members only) of the Institute of British Architects will be held on Monday evening next, to consider the award of medals by the Institute, including the Royal, Soane, Institute and other medals.

THE effect of gilding all the decorative statues of sovereigns in the Royal Gallery at Westminster, a costly work, which has been executed within the past few months, is so far satisfactory that the brilliant white of the marble figures no longer interferes with the colouring of Mr. MacIse's pictures on the walls, and is splendid where all is superlatively gorgeous. At present, notwithstanding the use of gold somewhat dimmed in its brilliancy, the statues look rather hard and metallic; but—as few things of the sort approach old gilding in richness and sobriety of colour—if the persons in charge can be persuaded to let time take effect on the figures, the result will certainly be a glorious treat to lovers of colour in the coming generation. It is well worth while to see what a change gilding has made in Mr. Thornycroft's figure of Charles the First.

DR. BIRCH lately read an interesting paper before the Royal Society of Literature, on 'Coffins and Mummies discovered in Egypt during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,' a sepulchre having been disinterred at Thebes, just at the time that he was there, containing several coffins and mummies, all apparently of a Theban family, who lived about the seventh century before the Christian era. The site had been known for some time to some of the residents on the spot, but had been kept a secret.

MR. LEGROS will probably contribute to the Royal Academy a picture styled 'The Barricade,'

and representing the defence of such a rude fort; also two priests at the reading-desk, and a figure of an old man kneeling in prayer.

By the death of Mr. William Gibbs, which took place at Faversham on the 28th of February, the South Kensington Museum acquires the collection of Roman and Anglo-Saxon Antiquities in the possession of that gentleman. We believe the whole of these antiquities were dug up in East Kent, chiefly in and around the town where he lived.

THE Académie des Beaux Arts has elected Herr Dracke, Prussian sculptor, as a Foreign Associate to its body, in the place of Tenerani.

THE collection of Mr. Edwards was sold in Paris on the 7th of March; there were a dozen works by Delacroix, including his famous *Convulsionnaires de Tanger*, 1960 guineas; King John at the Battle of Poitiers, 1706 gs.; the Amende Honorable, from the collections of the Duke of Orleans and M. Bournet Aubertol, 1880 gs.; Jesus Sleeping in the Boat, 1120 gs.; two of his Scenes from 'Hamlet,' and the Carrying away of Rebecca, 1080 gs. There are also in the collection six of the late Théodore Rousseau's landscapes. Thirty-seven pictures in all fetched 21,918 gs.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold, on Saturday last, the under-named water-colour drawings:—Copley Fielding, A Highland Valley, with figures and cattle, 105*l.* (Vokins).—S. Prout, Beauvais Cathedral, 115*l.* (E. White).—W. Hunt, A Peasant Boy, 50*l.* (Crouch).—Mr. Birket Foster, Rottingdean, 246*l.* (Martin); Summer: a landscape, with children flying a kite, 346*l.* (Vokins); The Dead Bird, 330*l.* (same); See-Saw, 273*l.* (Robinson); Cottages at Hambledon, 126*l.* (Permain); View from Richmond Hill, 173*l.* (Martin).—Mr. F. Taylor, Return from the Otter Hunt, 262*l.* (Robinson); The Market Cart, 74*l.* (Armstrong); Going to Market, 44*l.* (Vokins); A Hawking Party going Out, 82*l.* (Robinson); A Girl going to Market, 82*l.* (same).—J. Holland, The Grand Canal, Venice, 147*l.* (Whitehead).—A. Herbert, A Dutch Coast-scene, with fishing-boats, 50*l.* (Wilson).—Mr. F. W. Topham, Wayfarers, 278*l.* (Armstrong).—Mr. Birket Foster, Children at a Stile, 44*l.* (Martin); Farm-house, 35*l.* (same); Schaffhausen Castle, 43*l.* (same); Windmill: sunset, 49*l.* (same); Pastoral Scene, 70*l.* (Smith); The Ferry-Boat: sunset, 86*l.* (Archbold); Girls Reading, 60*l.* (Clark); Girl with a Pail, 69*l.* (Robinson); Hambledon, 55*l.* (Grindall); Farmyard, 106*l.* (Archbold); Maple Durham Mill, 105*l.* (Martin); The Cherry Feast, 158*l.* (same).—Mr. T. M. Richardson, The Pass of Glencoe, (Wilson).—Mr. E. Duncan, Sheep Washing, 110*l.* (Clark).—Mr. C. Smith, Constantinople, from the Golden Horn, 94*l.* (Scholfield).—J. Nash, Tomb of Edward the Black Prince in Canterbury Cathedral, 27*l.* (Permain).—Mr. G. H. Andrews, Honfleur, 42*l.* (Bourne).—W. Hunt, Apples and Grapes, exhibited at Paris, 1867, 60*l.* (Vokins).—D. Cox, A View in Wales, with a peasant boy and sheep at a gate, exhibited at Manchester, 1857, 51*l.* (Fisher).—Mr. John Mogford, Harvest Home, 45*l.* (Shayer).—Mr. G. A. Fripp, Distant View of Poole Harbour, from the Heaths above Studland, Dorsetshire, 32*l.* (Fuller).—A. Penley, Loch Venachar, looking towards Loch Katrine, 39*l.* (Smith).—C. Vacher, Angers, from the Castle, 39*l.* (same).—Mr. G. A. Fripp, Weir at Sonning on the Thames, 35*l.* (Watson).—C. Branwhite, "A Winter's Morning," exhibited at Manchester, 1857, 75*l.* (Archbold).—Mr. W. R. Beverley, French Luggers and other Craft in Port, 47*l.* (Bourne).—G. F. Robson, Durham, 35*l.* (Tooth).—Mr. J. Absolon, Mademoiselle de Sombreuil saving her Father's Life, exhibited at the International Exhibition, 1862, 50*l.* (Bourne).—Mr. S. P. Jackson, A Coast Scene, with boats and figures, 28*l.* (same). Pictures—W. J. Grant, The Miraculous Rising of the Oil in the Cruse of the Poor Widow, 52*l.* (same).—Mr. J. Sant, "She never told her Love," 53*l.* (Tooth).—Mr. E. W. Cooke, Riva degli Schiavoni, Venice, 178*l.* (Bourne).—Mr. F. D. Hardy, "Try Dese Pair!" 241*l.* (same).—Mr. J. C. Hook, Viola Disguised as a Page and Olivia, 105*l.* (same).—W. Müller, The Arsenal at Venice: daybreak, 59*l.* (Archbold).—Mr. John Stirling, "Trying on the Wedding Shawl," 79*l.*

(Bourne).—Mr. H. O'Neil, "Westward Ho!" and "Home again," 199*l.* (Martin). M. Duverger, The Young Shaver, 64*l.* (Maclean).—Mr. F. R. Pickersgill, Prospero and Miranda, 52*l.* (Bourne).—M. Duverger, The Seaside, 59*l.* (Mackay).—T. Creswick, A Welsh River-Scene, with an angler, 90*l.* (Williams); A Road on the Bank of a River, with a horseman and dog, by Mr. R. Ansdell, 69*l.* (same).—Mr. R. Ansdell, A Dead Stag and Eagles, 45*l.* (Gilbert).—Mr. T. S. Cooper, A Group of Cows, with a bull and sheep on the bank of the Stour, 267*l.* (Colnaghi); A View in Canterbury Meadows, 225*l.* (same).

MUSIC

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10, St. James's Hall.—Symphonies (MS.) composed for the Society, *Cherubini*, and *C minor*, Beethoven; Concerto for Violin, *Middle*, Norman Néruda, Mendelssohn; Overtures: 'Fidelio,' Beethoven, and 'Der Freischütz,' Weber; and Vocal Music:—Stalls, 10*l.* 6*d.* and 7*d.*; Unreserved, 5*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.*; Lamborn Cook & Co.'s, 63, New Bond Street; Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall; Mitchell's, Babb's, Oliver's; Chappell's; Keith, Prowse & Co.'s; and Alfred Bay's Ticket Office.

MR. SIMS REEVES'S BENEFIT, St. James's Hall, FRIDAY EVENING, March 12.—*Middle*, *Carola*, Miss Stephens, Miss Helen Dalton, Mr. Chaplin Henry and Mr. Sims Reeves. Madame Arbellia Goddard, Mr. W. Coenen, Mr. Arthur Sullivan and *Middle*, Norman Néruda. Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir. Accompanist, Mr. J. G. Callcott and Mr. Sidney Taylor. Conductor, Mr. Henry Leslie.—Tickets at Austin's, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and all Music Publishers.

MONTHLY POPULAR CONCERTS. BRITTON.—Conductor, Mr. Ridley Prentice.—SIXTH CONCERT, NEXT THURSDAY, March 17.—*Clariot*, Mozart; "Ne plus ultra" Sonata, Wood; *Flauto forte Quintet*, Schumann, &c. Messrs. Lazarus, Blagrove, Ralph Richard Blagrove, Aylward, Fox, and Ridley Prentice; Miss Ryall and Miss Poole.—Tickets, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, 1*s.*, of Mr. Ridley Prentice, 9, Angel Park Gardens; and at the Music-shops.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

THE performance of 'Antigone' at Mr. Leslie's second concert, though in some respects excellent, was not free from drawbacks. It will be assumed that excellence lay, chiefly, with the choir; which never appears before the public other than thoroughly competent to the work in hand. Moreover, the 'Antigone' music is a long-standing feature of Mr. Leslie's repertory. So far nothing was wanting to an admirable performance; and no reasonable complaint can be made of the quartet 'O Eros' (encored), or of Mr. Chaplin Henry's solos. But the orchestra was imperfect, as usual. It lacked refinement, and fell a long way short of precision. For this we do not blame Mr. Leslie, who secured the best available men; neither do we blame the men, who worked conscientiously at their task. Both suffered from a system which makes the general run of concert-giving in England a farce. The rule is to have no orchestral rehearsals if any excuse can be found for doing without them; if not, then one scramble through the music, amid impatient glances at the clock, suffices. Herein lies the reason why English orchestras, with excellent materials, produce unsatisfactory results. An orchestra is a delicate machine, the parts of which, no matter how perfect in themselves, must well fit together before its object can be best attained. An average English orchestra is a machine loosely riveted, which goes grinding on with jerks and creakings; perhaps under the nominal control of a man ignorant of its defects and helpless to amend them. How far all this is a necessity we cannot tell. If it be a necessity, more's the pity; if not, more's the shame. The accompanied dialogue, and some portions of the "argument" of 'Antigone' were read by a gentleman whose qualifications did not appear remarkable. We fail to see the need for a reader of any sort; and that which is superfluous should at least be good. Herr Joachim played Beethoven's violin concerto in the masterly style which has so often been eulogized. Of three smaller pieces, one—"With verdure clad"—was sung by Miss Stephens, a young beginner who starts with a good voice and good taste.

Dr. Sterndale Bennett's admirable Symphony in *c minor* was played at the Crystal Palace Concert of Saturday, for the first time. Seeing that it is now six years old, surprise may be felt at this tardy production. But let us in fairness to Mr. Manns remember that the symphony is unpublished, and that the MS. belongs to a society which manages property of the sort upon strictly conservative principles. It is easier to believe in Mr. Manns's

difficulty as to copies than in his reluctance to produce the work. As a matter of fact, reluctance with regard to such music is incredible. Dr. Bennett has written in a style so engaging, has crowded his symphony with such charming themes, and so thrown over all the classic refinement which marks the production of a master, that he not only deserves, but commands, admiration. This was ungrudgingly conceded by the Crystal Palace audience, who applauded every movement (encoring the minuetto) as heartily as though the work had borne a foreign name. The performance was excellent, more particularly that of the delicate 'Romanza per le Viole,' wherein twelve instruments played the theme as one, and with almost perfect taste. Schumann's pianoforte concerto followed, with Madame Schumann as executant. This work still remains a subject of dispute; merits being extolled on the one hand as loudly as defects are proclaimed on the other. Such contentions can surprise nobody. The character of the music is ostensibly original, and even what we regard as its beauties do not commend themselves at once to the orthodox ear. Its true worth, however, is in danger of non-discovery amid the smoke of battle. Very naturally the combatants on both sides exaggerate their case, and both may be wrong,—in other words, the concerto may be neither so good nor so bad as represented. For ourselves, we fail to see the merit which raises it to the level of Beethoven, and we equally fail to see no merit at all. It is the production of a respectable musician whose boldness is greater than his genius; and it as little deserves extravagant praise as extravagant censure. About Madame Schumann's performance there can be no dispute. She champions her late husband's fame, as all know, with indomitable energy, and to his greatest work for her instrument she devotes all her powers. The result is unique, not merely as an illustration of how difficulties may be overcome, but as regards advantage to the concerto. To estimate the latter, let any one ask himself how Schumann's masterpiece is likely to fare when his widow retires from public life. The answer cannot be encouraging to the composer's strong partisans. Besides the concerto, Madame Schumann played Mendelssohn's Rondo Capriccioso (Op. 14), taking the *andante* at a speed for which we know no precedent. The overtures to 'Preciosa' (Weber) and 'La Circassienne' (Auber) agreeably as well as respectably began and ended the concert. Madame Florence Lancia and Mr. Byron were the vocalists. The former did well in 'Qui la voce,' and the latter should have concentrated on one song the attention given to three sung in as many languages.

Two novelties were brought forward at the Popular Concerts of Monday—Mendelssohn's posthumous Capriccio in E minor (Op. 81), and J. S. Bach's Fantasia Cromatica in D minor. The former is written for two violins, viola and violoncello; and opens with a short *andante* of the 'Lieder ohne Worte' type. So far there is nothing either new or striking. The case is different with the spirited and masterly *fugue* which follows. Built upon an admirable diatonic subject, this movement passes through a series of elaborate developments to one of the most original climaxes the art can show. Though Mendelssohn has not here exhausted fugal device, he has employed some of its most effective forms to singularly good purpose. We might instance, for example, the counterpoint in canon which waits upon the "answers," and gives such striking unity to the work. We might instance, also, the masterly inversion of both counterpoint and theme, and a *pedale* as closely knit as any to be found out of Bach; adding that the *fugue* runs from end to end with a freedom which is the best test of a master in this branch of art. The entire work was encored, and repeated; appearing, therefore, to suffer nothing by the rapid pace at which it was played. Yet we think that pace a fault. The speed of a *fugue* should be inversely as its intricacy. As soon as the design becomes indistinct, so also does the meaning. Bach's 'Fantasia Cromatica' was played by Mr. Charles Halle with remarkable neatness and precision. Not a note was wanting, not a note was superflu-

ous, and not a note was out of place. Bearing in mind the difficulty of the music this is great praise; but the able artist might have earned greater had he chosen,—had he, for example, united some degree of feeling to perfect mechanism. Even fugues require more than rigid accuracy; and there is a consciousness of waste when a great artist like Mr. Halle does what might be as well done by machinery. Nevertheless—perhaps we should say all the more—the structure of Bach's music was laid bare in a manner admirably clear, and Mr. Halle was loudly applauded. Other works in the programme were Henry Smart's excellent Organ Fantasia in G, played by Master Arthur Le Jeune, and encored; Beethoven's Trio in C minor (Op. 9), and the same master's pianoforte and violin Sonata in G (Op. 96). Herr Joachim's share in the *adagio* of the Sonata was given to absolute perfection. The vocalist, Miss Enriques, has a good contralto voice, and made a promising first appearance.

We must defer till next week our notice of Beethoven's Mass in D, as given at the Oratorio Concert in St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening.

Musical Gossip.

MR. GYE has published his prospectus, which does not differ in anything essential from what we have mentioned as probable. The new vocalists are Mdle. Cari, Mdle. Madigan and Mdle. Sessi. Signor Vianesi, of St. Petersburg, and Signor Bevigiani are the conductors. As we have announced before, 'Esmeralda' and 'Macbeth' are promised. Madame Lucca is to appear in 'Le Domino Noir.'

MR. BENEDICT conducted the first chorus rehearsal of his new oratorio, 'St. Peter,' at Birmingham on Monday last.

WE understand it is not unlikely that Mr. Arthur Sullivan will be requested to write an important work for the Birmingham Festival of 1873. Nevertheless, his 'Prodigal Son' should be in the programme of 1870.

AMONG the engagements for the Italian Opera, Drury Lane, are those of Mdle. Savertal and Signor Perotti. The former is said to be a fine dramatic artist, as well as an accomplished singer; the latter has achieved great success both at the Apollo, Rome, and the Pergola, Florence.

THE revival of 'Robert le Diable' so long talked of, was to take place at the Grand Opéra on Monday last.

WE take M. J. B. Wekerlin to be the most prolific composer of our day. He has just informed *Le Télégraphe* that in his portfolio, there are no fewer than twenty-five dramatic works. Such industry and such perseverance in the teeth of an unappreciating world deserves to be noted.

DONIZETTI's 'La Regina di Golconda' was to be produced on Thursday last at the Italiens, with Mdle. Sessi as the heroine.

M. DE FLOROW has arrived in Paris to superintend the rehearsals of his new opera, 'L'Ombra,' at the Lyrique.

A BURLESQUE symphony, called 'La Promenade du Bœuf Gras,' by M. Adolphe Blanc, is talked of in Paris. What next?

In his journal, *Le Télégraphe*, M. Albert Vizontini gives a description of Herr Wagner at the piano which is worth quoting:—"Wagner touche du piano comme un chat sauvage. Quand il commence à jouer ses œuvres, cela va paisiblement, correctement pendant quelques instants; puis il s'anime, se passionne, s'exalte; alors, absorbé dans sa pensée, il ne voit plus rien, il ne s'entend plus; peu importe où tombent ses mains, il crie, gesticule, se démène, érase les touches d'ivoire, disloque le piano, et cet atroce charivari dure toute une soirée jusqu'à la fin des cinq actes. Enfin il s'arrête, épuisé, haletant, suant, affaibli; on lui passe sa pipe, et, au bout de quelques bouffées, il redevient subitement calme comme si rien n'était." Herr Wagner's 'Walküre,' the first part of his Niebelungen, is in active preparation at

Munich, the work going on by royal order, night and day. A difficulty has arisen with regard to nine Walkyres on horseback, who career through the clouds each with a corpse on his saddle-bow. The ladies refuse to appear Mazeppa-fashion, and Herr Wagner will probably have to substitute boys. The 'Niebelungen' will be finished by the end of this year, and with 'Buddha' and 'Parzival' Herr Wagner's labours as a composer are to terminate.

THE MS. musical works in the Royal Library, Berlin, have suffered much damage through the bursting of a water-pipe. The accident took place at night, and was not discovered till after hours of mischief.

A PARIS contemporary rebukes those gossips who are for ever discussing in the public papers the marriage prospects of Mdle. Nilsson. "Outside the theatre," says *La France Musicale*, "Mdle. Nilsson belongs no more to the newsmonger than to the critic: we hope the journals to whom this advice is addressed will take due note of it." Our contemporary may rest assured they will do nothing of the kind.

HERR WAGNER, so it is stated, will conduct the Bonn Festival in honour of Beethoven's hundredth birthday. Are we to understand that Germany accepts him as her representative man at that important solemnity?

THE great Dictionary of Music left unfinished by Prof. Barbieri has been handed over for completion to Prof. Beretta, of Bologna, with whom is associated M. Charles Molossi.

SIGNOR ALEXANDRE BIAGGI, of Milan, has just completed a voluminous memoir of Rossini.

Le Figaro says that "Madame Parker," wife of the English Ambassador at the Court of Japan, is now giving lessons on the piano to the "Mikadette." His Majesty of Austria presented an instrument to the Mikado, and the immediate result, says *Le Figaro*, was "Madame Parker's" engagement.

THE Californian legislature has abolished the law prohibiting operatic and theatrical performances on Sundays.

SIGNOR SMECHIA, proprietor of the Odéon Theatre at Valparaiso, has arrived in Lima to arrange for the erection of a theatre capable of holding 2,000 persons, and in which he intends to hold performances of his opera company.

A NEW musical journal, *La Opera Española*, has been started at Madrid.

DRAMA

THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

THE promise of two new pieces by the versatile author of 'The Colleen Bawn' and 'Formosa,' which attracted, on Monday evening, a numerous audience to the Princess's, can scarcely be held to be fulfilled. Two pieces, which in the form they now assume are new, were undoubtedly produced, but in each case the resemblance to plays previously represented was exceedingly strong. The French drama which supplied Mr. Boucicault with 'Paul Lafarge' formed the basis of a work played some years ago, at more than one of the London theatres; and it supplied Mr. Watts Phillips with hints by which he profited in one of the most popular of his works, 'Camilla's Husband.' A Countess, whom her enemies have humiliated and stripped of her rank, discovers that an under-gamekeeper, Paul Lafarge, who, while an infant, was found on her estate beside the corpse of a stranger, assumed to be his father, is in fact the Duc de Clément-Tonnerre. Acting on a sudden resolve to obtain at any cost a triumph over those who have wrought her fall, she marries him, obtaining thus a position and title which give her precedence of all in France but the blood royal. Only after her wedding does she discover that love for her has influenced the youth to sign, without looking at it, a paper she has caused to

be presented to him, imposing the condition that he shall never approach the royal seats at Versailles and elsewhere, or those places wherein she proposes to reside. When her conduct is placed in its proper light, she retires mortified from a contest in which all generosity and nobility have been on the side of the ignorant youth she has entrapped. Lafarge scorns to use the title of which she has judged him unworthy, enlists as a private soldier, and rises, in the early wars of the Republic, to the rank of General. His wife, proscribed as a royalist, endeavours to escape over the frontiers, and appeals to him for aid. His promise to assist her flight is given on the one condition that she will consent to a divorce. Playgoers will, however, not be surprised to hear that a reconciliation takes the place of the divorce. Like the Lady of Lyons, the Duchess has learnt the worth of her despised lover, and has taught herself in secret to be proud of the man at whose contact she once shuddered. This is very old-fashioned and familiar, and not a little lack-a-daisical. It told fairly with the audience, but was difficult of comprehension, in consequence of the care taken by the author to suppress almost everything except the incidents. His treatment of the subject shows how well Mr. Boucicault understands the tastes of those for whom he caters. Few systems, however, are free from disadvantages, and the relief experienced by the audience from the absence of long explanations has in this case been purchased at some sacrifice of intelligibility. Nothing in the acting called for notice except the impersonation of the heroine by Miss Rose Leclercq. This was full of grace and refinement.

'A Dark Night's Work,' which follows, is translated from a drama by M. Scribe, and is a curious specimen of those comedies of intrigue in which, during the second portion of his career, when he created the Théâtre de Madame, the author delighted. Such a hopeless and indescribable imbroglia as its plot constitutes is presented in few works of the French or Spanish stage. Probability and possibility are put on one side. The spectator yields to the absurdity of the situations, and ends by laughing, almost in his own despite. A Spanish monarch, amorous and henpecked,—a young nobleman intended for a priest,—a chamberlain and a miller,—are all converted by chance or design into the suitors of a village maiden, whose wedding has taken place in the dark, and who, when the time comes, is absolutely unable to determine to which of the four she is married. The first portion of her honeymoon is passed amid obscurity as great as that in which her marriage has been solemnized; and as one claimant for her favours after another presents himself, she is beyond measure puzzled to know on whom, in strict justice, they should be bestowed. A plot like this lends itself to all preposterous adventures, and these, aided by dialogue liberally spiced with innuendo, caused incessant laughter, through which was discernible an occasional sound of disapproval. Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Barnett, Mr. Belmore, Mr. R. Rignold and Mr. H. Crellin sustained adequately the principal parts.

Both pieces are slight, and in literary merit unworthy of Mr. Boucicault's reputation. Both belong, moreover, to schools now out of date. If only, however, as a relief from the monotony of dramas which aim at nothing higher than reproducing the commonplace ugliness of daily life, they are acceptable. Those who care little to inquire into the sources whence their laughter originates so long as the laughter is provoked will find matter of entertainment in both.

ASTLEY'S THEATRE.

MR. PHELPS has appeared at Astley's as *Sir Pertinax M'Sycophant*, in 'The Man of the World,' and subsequently as *Macbeth*, two impersonations familiar to playgoers. The former is one of the best of Mr. Phelps's comic parts, scarcely inferior to his Justice Shallow; the latter is, perhaps, the worst of his tragic representations, lacking everything that is weird and terrible, never rising near excellence, and not always attaining mediocrity.

Mr. Vezin's *Macduff* is picturesque, powerful and free from exaggeration. As *Lady Macbeth* Mrs. Vezin displays much pathos and tragic power. Like most modern actresses, she gives prominence to the human side of the character, and she lends to the regrets uttered in the sleep-walking scene passionate depth and earnestness. During last week Mr. Vezin appeared as *Doctor Davy* in Mr. Alber's play of the same name. The attendance on these performances has been numerous.

THÉÂTRE DE CLUNY.

WAITING the production of 'Claudie,' the new comedy of George Sand, which is now in active rehearsal, the Théâtre de Cluny is occupied with a three-act comedy entitled 'La Tache Originelle.' The author of this is a provincial professor, whose previous essays in dramatic art, 'Une Heure chez Ninon,' and 'Une Méprise du Cœur,' have had sufficient success at the same house to encourage a more ambitious attempt. The "tache originelle" is of course illegitimacy. A certain Marquis de Vallerey has in early life seduced a girl and abandoned her for an heiress of noble birth, who seven months after marriage has presented him with a daughter. This child, who is named Renée, he regards as his own, though she is in fact the fruit of a *liaison* in which, previous to marriage, the Marchioness had indulged. The marriage contract is about to be signed between Renée and a young man, who by a curious coincidence happens to be in love with Laure, the unwedded daughter of the Marquis. At this time, when the happiness of her child is at stake, the deserted mother resolves on action. She addresses the Marchioness, and is received by her with scorn, which the knowledge that her visitor is in possession of a letter containing some most compromising confessions converts into abject humiliation. This letter, by a sufficiently circuitous and improbable process, comes into the hands of Renée, who thus learns her own illegitimacy and her mother's falsehood. While reading it she is surprised by her father. A vain attempt to destroy the letter is followed by a second effort equally futile to take upon herself the responsibility of the crime it discloses. The Marquis learns the truth, and acknowledges somewhat tardily an injustice to Laure he can only in part remedy. At the opening the play promised well; its later scenes, however, were very long and confused, and the dénouement was scarcely comprehensible. The interest at first manifested by the audience changed speedily into apathy, and the verdict on the piece was failure. M. Talien, Mdle. Germa and Mdle. Kelly sustained the principal rôles.

RHYMED COMEDIES.

THAT the best read and most versatile of authors are liable to human oversights, especially when they write explanatory notices of their own productions, was curiously proved the other day by Lord Lytton in *Blackwood's Magazine*. When speaking of his rhymed comedy, 'Walpole,' and pointing out the reasons which, for the present, at least, prevent his sanctioning its production on the stage, he asserted that the poem is "of a kind in (*sic*) which there is no previous example in the English language." This is an error. The notes of Southey on his excellent life of Cowper remind us that Dodsley's Old Plays include comedies as well as tragedies in rhyme. What is nearer to the present purpose is, that Hayley wrote a comedy—I think comedies—in rhyme, one of which was produced by Colman at the Haymarket Theatre, with some success. Hayley's plays were published, and the jingle of his rhymed comedy has remained in my ear during the years which have elapsed since I read them. If I mistake not, one was called 'The Connoisseur.' In this, during the explanation of the plot, these lines occur—

Poor Bijou, in a fit of amorous hunger,
Has married an old curiosity-monger.

Another jingle recurs from another of Hayley's rhymed comedies—

—Sometimes on the road
My dear Mr. Rumble composes an ode.

"There is nothing new under the sun," said some one in George Selwyn's hearing. "No," was the wit's answer; "nor under the grandson."

Y. L. Y.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE Prince of Wales has consented to attend a morning performance for the benefit of the Royal Dramatic College. The date is not yet fixed.

THE revival at the Victoria Theatre of Moncrieff's once celebrated play 'Tom and Jerry' has more interest than usually attaches to performances at this theatre. The scenes of dissipation through which Corinthian Tom conducts his associate have been prepared with much care, and recall amusingly the fast life of the beginning of the century. The piece, which is an operatic extravaganza, was first played at the Adelphi in 1821, with Wrench as Corinthian Tom, Wilkinson as Bob Logic and Keeley as Trifle.

MR. ALFRED WIGAN will re-appear this evening at the Gaiety in 'The First Night.'

THE principal changes at the minor theatres are as follows:—Mr. Pennington has played William Tell, at the Standard; Mr. Clarence Holt has appeared at Sadler's Wells in a drama entitled *Civilization*. At the Alfred a play called 'A Quarter of a Million of Money' has been reproduced. 'Turn of the Tide' has been produced at the Grecian; and a new play by Mr. Hazlewood, entitled 'The Pace that Kills,' at the Britannia.

THE war between the managers of those of the theatres that do not receive a subvention, and the collectors of the *Droit des Pauvres* continues, and the tax under the circumstances cannot well be collected. It is probable that a compromise will shortly be effected.

GEORGE SAND has presented the artists of the Odéon with her portrait, bearing this inscription, "1804, date de ma naissance."

'UNE Fête sous Nérón,' by M. Belmontet, is in rehearsal at the Français.

M. MANASSE, formerly manager of the Theatre at Cairo, and M. Marc Fournier are spoken of as perhaps successors to M. Roqueplan in the management of the Châtelet.

THE production of a new work by M. Sardou generally brings forth a fresh charge of plagiarism against that indefatigable dramaturge. Madame Ancelot asserts that her husband's drama-vaudeville 'Leontine,' played at the Vaudeville in 1831, has supplied the principal scene in 'Fernand,' by M. Sardou, now forthcoming at the Gymnase. To this it is replied that M. Sardou took, like M. Ancelot, the idea from the famous Jacques le Fataliste of Diderot. Yet another new comedy by M. Sardou has been printed, and will be read at the Palais Royal on the 20th instant.

M. DELAUNAY has recovered from a serious illness and will re-appear forthwith at the Français in the 'Dalila' of M. Feuillet. He will subsequently play the principal part in a new comedy of M. Gondinet.

A NEW lever de rideau by M. Ramboz, entitled 'Une Nuit à l'Opéra,' has been played at the Déjazet.

At the Munich Theatre, Hagel's 'Marfa,' Coppée's 'Sylvia' and Benexdix's 'Ein altes Sprichwort' have been lately played. 'Marfa' has been a great success.

CARTAJENA, in New Granada, has had its theatre successfully occupied by the Spanish dramatic company of "Duclos." It is said a new theatre is to be built in Cartajena.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—R. A.—R. B.—E. L.—W. E. K.—H. W.—Dr. S.—B. O.—M. P. F.—W. A. R.—W. H. F.—received.

Erratum.—No. 2210, page 327, col. 3, line 24 from the bottom, for "Loggath Aroon" read *Soggarth Aroon*.

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The principal features of the business of the year have been as follows:—
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The principal sums paid under 80 Claims by Death were 101,978l. Of these, sums amounting to 88,078l. were entitled to Bonus Additions, and received an increase of 23,333l. 7s., being at the rate of nearly 27 per cent. In 1868 the principal sums paid were 82,715l. under 84 Claims. The mortality of the past year appears to have fallen upon larger Policies, but the number of Claims is less than in either of the previous years.

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